

Waukesha

Bennettsville

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

THE GREAT RIOT IN CINCINNATI.

Saturday night a riot broke out in Cincinnati which soon grew to proportions far beyond the power of the police to quell and even to such proportion as to defy for three days the combined police and military forces of the State of Ohio. At one time over thirty thousand people were in the ranks of the rioters. Hundreds of men were killed and wounded, and the whole account as taken from the Associated Press despatches reads like a chapter from French history during the maddest days of the French revolution. It was a sudden and terrible protest of the people against the corruption of the Courts of justice, whereby murderers were turned loose upon the community after the commission of most heinous crimes. The immediate cause of the riot was the conviction of a man named Berner merely of manslaughter, by a packed jury, where the evidence was clear that he was the accomplice of a man who killed another for the purpose of robbery. When the verdict was brought in, the greatest surprise and indignation was manifested. The judge declared from the bench that it was an outrage on justice. The jurymen were hissed and maltreated wherever found, and finally ordered out of the country. A meeting of ten thousand resolute men was held at Music Hall and strong speeches were made. When the meeting was about to adjourn a young man arose and cried out "to the jail; follow me!" The vast crowd moved directly on to the jail and battered in the doors, but failed to find the prisoner who had been run out of the city on one of the railroads and landed in the penitentiary at Columbus. Not finding him, the fury of the mob knew no bounds. They fired the court house and burned it to the ground with all its valuable contents and would not allow the fire companies to extinguish the flames. The mob grew to such proportion as to be utterly beyond the control of the police and Sheriff's officers. The military were called out and entered the jail to defend it. But this did not deter the mob, now bent on the destruction of all the murderers confined in the jail. Blank volleys were fired by the military but this did not frighten the rioters. The guns of the militia were then loaded and a dreadfully destructive fire poured into the mass of people in the streets and many were killed and wounded. The mob scattered, only to pillage the gun stores and an armory for weapons and return to the attack. A gatling gun was brought into service by the military and the rioters were mown down as before a whirlwind. The reply was a volley from the mob and the planting of a cannon, secured by the mob, trained upon the jail. More troops constantly arrived, one regiment cutting its way through the dense masses of people in the streets to reach the jail. The cannon were captured by the police and the streets barricaded to prevent the now wild mob from pressing too close upon the jail. The Fourth Ohio regiment was ordered in, but showed the white feather and refused to fight the mob. Meantime men became drunk, and pillage, murder and arson ran riot in some quarters of the city. United States troops were ordered in to protect the United States Sub-Treasury in Cincinnati. The wildest excitement existed for three days. Men were being constantly shot by the mob or by the military, both of whom seemed equally reckless of human life. From Saturday night through Sunday and Monday nights this fearful state of things continued, while the dead and dying lay along the streets in the neighborhood of the jail, unburied and uncared for.

At this writing the dispatches indicate that the spirit of the mob is broken; but it is said that sympathizers of the mob from other cities of Ohio and Kentucky are going to the assistance of the rioters, and if this proves to be true there is no telling the end.

The latest dispatches announced the riot at an end, and most of the troops have been ordered home.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

To the voters of the Democratic and Conservative party of Calhoun County:

At a meeting held by your executive committee on the 22d day of March 1884, a convention of the party was called to meet in the court house at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 17th of May next, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions in which we are entitled to representation, and to transact such other business pertaining to the interests of the party, as may properly come before it. The basis of beat representation agreed upon, is one delegate for every fifty or greater fractional part thereof, of the votes polled for the democratic nominee for governor in the various precincts of the county at the last State election.

Jno. M. CALDWELL,
Chairman Dem. and Con. party
in Calhoun County.

J. J. WILLETT, Sec'y.

Mr. C. H. Francis, formerly of this place, but for years a member of the firm of Francis Cobbs & Co., of Montgomery, has removed to Birmingham and is engaged in the shoe business in the firm of Francis & Co., of which firm he is a member. We wish Charley a most abundant success in his new field of enterprise.

We republish from the Greenville Advocate a reminiscence of John Pelham, from the graceful pen of Mrs. Henry, who has recently been engaged as assistant editor of that paper, but who has been long known in the South as a writer of rare merit both of prose and poetry.

Mr. W. D. Breckenridge, the contractor who erected several brick buildings here during last fall and winter, has been in Jacksonville this week making estimates and looking after other buildings in contemplation here the coming summer and fall.

Notice to Tax Payers.

Mr. D. C. Savage will attend the appointments of Mr. Ledbetter, the Tax Assessor of this county, and assess taxes for him during his sickness.

TEXAS ROBBERS KILLED.

An Etowah County Man Said to be Among the Robbers.

GALVESTON, March 27.—A special to the *News* from Wichita Falls, says a daring attempt was made yesterday to rob J. G. James' bank, C. E. Bagley, Willey Hayes, Frank Parmenter and John Kinkard, a Texas ranger, the last named acting with the robbers for the purpose of trapping them. The proprietor of the bank had been notified of the intended robbery, and Sergeant Grimes, of the State troops, was stationed in the vault. The robbers rode up to the bank and Bagley and Kinkard entered, the former smoking a pipe. Hayes and Parmenter held the horses outside. Bagley covered Ashby James with a six shooter and commanded him to place all the money in a bag. James laughed at the idea and his hilarity enraged Bagley, who, with an oath, presented his pistol at the cashier's heart. Sergeant Grimes, who saw the proceedings from the vault, instantly fired the contents of a double-barreled shot gun into Bagley and Kinkard followed with his revolver. Bagley staggered and fell with a bullet in his forehead and a load of buckshot in his breast. A book agent named Weaver, who happened to be in the bank rushed past Parmenter and emptied his pistol at him. The teller of the bank, who was stationed in a store opposite, thinking Weaver was one of the robbers held him at the muzzle of his Winchester rifle. Lieutenant Schmidt and another, fired at close range on Parmenter and Hayes, but neither of them were hurt and Hayes made his escape, but Parmenter was captured at his post. He did not flinch under fire of the officers. Bagley lived several hours after being shot. A coroner's jury was empaneled and a verdict of justifiable homicide was rendered. One of the jurors was a brother-in-law of the notorious James boys, but is a worthy citizen of this place. Bagley had on his person a letter of membership of the Baptist church of Pilgrims Rest, Etowah county, Ala. Hayes and Parmenter are from Kansas.

SEALED UNTO HIM.

A STORY —OF THE— EARLY DAYS OF MORMONISM.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER,
Author of "Songs of the Sierras," "The Danites," "Memories and Rhymes," etc.

Printed in this paper by special arrangement with the Author.

CHAPTER IV. A DAY OF SUSPENSE.

It was doubtful from the first how the men sent to execute "judgment" on this poor girl would proceed, as they rode slowly down the hill into camp. There was no doubt in any one's mind what they would do in the end. But how and by what tortuous roads of cruelty and delay and dismay would they proceed? By what cruel cat-and-mouse means would they proceed to teach their terrible lesson of vengeance and the power of Dan, "a serpent by the way," "an adder in the path?"

When the sun shines hot and clear, a photograph is taken almost instantly, which will endure a long, long time.

And so it is in and with scenes like this. The blood was at fever heat. The imagination was like flame. Terror of what was to happen fastened all things there firmly as if the world stood still forever. The heart after a little time almost ceased to beat.

Before us to the south and far away gleamed the great sea of salt in the morning sun. A green island of trees where a thousand cattle fed, the property of the Mormon church, lay far away toward the other side. It was but dimly visible, yet beautiful, peaceful in its far tranquillity as a picture of Paradise.

As the eyes strained and swept across the gleaming sea of salt, they seemed to want to remain there. You could not turn your head away or withdraw your gaze. There was a fierce fascination that kept the strained eyes looking down and out steadily toward that dim and distant isle of peace and beauty, which was irresistible. The tired eyes wanted to rest there forever. Or did the eyes so desire to remain there, far away in fields of beauty and of peace, to escape the threatened scene of blood and peril at our feet?

Beyond the broad and gleaming levels of this sea of salt, still beyond the verdant restful isle, and right above and over the few scattered fields and farm-houses on the near shore, shot the snow-topped towers of the Wahsatch. These magnificent mountains drew an impassable wall, a crescent to the east and north, around the incipient Mormon city. These mighty towers of snow, this strange new people, mad on the subject of religion, called their "towers of strength." They likened them to the white towers that were above the mighty walls of Jerusalem of old. Everywhere, in all things around them, they read the fulfillment of prophecies, Bible tradition and Bible truths. The deserts and the wells in the deserts, the balm-of-gilead trees, even the locusts that sometimes devoured the land—in all these they read, imagined, believed implicitly, that they had here, thousands of miles away from all the world, found a new Jerusalem; that they were indeed the children of the lost tribe—the children of Dan indeed, that should judge the people of the earth as they passed, and be as "a serpent by the way," "an adder in the path."

To the east of this remnant of a dried-up-sea, and close upon the salt-white shore of it, there gushed from the rocky hillside a little river of boiling water which sent forth its steam in the early morning in a perpetual drift of snowy clouds. These beautiful white clouds rose to the mountain-top to the east, and there rested lazily in the sun or cradled to and fro above the Mormon city.

Beneath these cradled clouds, far below them, and yet far above the city, and to the east and to the north, and above our camp, there was drawn in a precise level the definite and unmistakable

shore and surf-line of a great dried sea. Hundreds of feet above the black and heavy waters of Salt Lake, you can see where the surf roared in storm and tempest when the world was young, tore the rocks to splinters, fashioned caverns, and washed a pebbled strand. These marks will remain while the mountains remain. All around, high up on the hill-top, you pick up sea-washed pebbles, petrified sea-fish of a forgotten age, stones with sea-moss and sea-shells encased in them, and endless evidence that the ships of Solomon might have sailed these mountain-tops seeking the land of Ophir.

And yet here was pitiful man, in the heart of all this mystery, in the presence of ever-patient and industrious Nature as she tried to fashion a home for him glorious and beautiful, cutting his fellow-man's throat before he had yet fairly sat down to the possession of it all. Was there not sorrow enough here?

Why, these Mormons had been riding, racing, dashing about for days and days to find a single victim to murder. And now they had found their victim. She must die. She was already in some sense dead.

Some one had seen the hand of the giant shoot high and straight and perpendicular in the air as the Danites rode down from the hill. They answered with the same emphatic and silent sign. What did it mean? As they approached the camp, he also approached. He came with a heavy, massive, and deliberate tread, as if he owned the earth. He took possession of the place. They entered the camp together. The men looked at the giant for their orders. He motioned them to dismount. They did so, and stood little apart, holding their hungry and tired horses by long rawhide tethers as they bent their sleek necks to the ground, rattled steel bits in their teeth, and ate of the green and abundant grass as if it never had been or should be stained with blood.

I know you are clutching your hand here with ferocity toward the one party, and shame and pity for the other. You would have fought, died then and there, or destroyed these destroying angels, would you?

Not so. Braver men never were known than the pioneers of these days. But there somehow fell a fascination on all and always, from these swift and silent fanatics—the fascination of the serpent when it paralyzed the worn and weary pilgrims in these early days. And you search the chronicles in vain for one single act of successful defiance. Not one of a thousand murderers ever met with any real resistance.

Some believed that this new religion would cover the earth. Men who abhorred it had seen its audacity and power so suddenly and wonderfully developed here in these mountains of Mexico, that no wonder they were appalled and silent before its executioners. It filled its believers, too, in every camp. No one dared complain to his neighbor, not even to his own brother, or build up plans of escape, punishment, or revenge. A man did not trust his own wife. There was but one course to take—there all in silence.

Our party had already unyoked their oxen; and the large-eyed, patient cattle, glad to be let loose once more, were mouthing the sweetest grass along the green banks of the willow-lined stream. The weary men gradually sank down on the grass in groups; the children clung to their mothers' skirts in silent awe. No one spoke to the terrified girl. The large, hollow-eyed leader looked at her a moment; their eyes met. She knew him then. He was her husband. She was an apostate wife, and had been so judged by Dan. The story of the terrible fate of an apostate wife was familiar even to the children who looked on in silent terror.

He froze her blood with a cold stare, and then made a motion with his large left hand, in which he still held a book, to the men with the horses. They took off their bridles from their hungry horses and hung them over the

pommels of their Spanish saddles. Then they loosened the sinches of their saddles leisurely, and coming forward they gathered about the elder. They sat down, still holding to their tethers. Then the elder or missionary began to talk calmly of the beauties of the book of Mormon, and to read and to preach. He became all to draw near; all drew near, obedient and breathless. With a gesture he bade the pale and terrified girl sit close before him in the gathering circle, and she did so; her great sad eyes lifting to his eyes as the eyes of a bird might lift helplessly to the fascinating eyes of the serpent that is to destroy her.

To be Continued.

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New subscribers to the Representative will be furnished back numbers of the paper containing previous chapters of the above story.

PELHAM, OF ALABAMA.

From the Greenville Advocate.

A beautiful poem with this title appears in the Bivona. It brings to mind a summer morning memory of North Georgia. A bevy of school girls were romping on the broad hall steps of the hospitable home of Dr. Wade A. Culbertson of Cave Springs, Ga. Evaleah, was there with dark blue violet eyes, Georgia with her wee mouth and light-brown curls, Jean who wore the dignity of being "engaged," and one, who does not signify.

A buggy rattled along the pretty village streets and paused at the Doctor's office, where two young fellows—destined to be M. D.'s, who were only "Bill and Lish," then—were plotting against those innocents in the next yard with that horrid skeleton. Out sprang Charlie Pelham, from Jacksonville, Ala., who ran in to see "Miss Georgia" and could stop only a moment, as he was going on to West Point with his younger brother, John.

"Where is John?" asked all the girls at once. "Out there in the buggy," was the reply.

A glance at the buggy revealed Bill and Lish talking to a slender youth touched up with brass buttons.

"Why don't he come in?" asked the girls at once.

"Ask him in, Charlie," said Georgia, who had lived neighbor to the Pelhams.

"Ask him in? What's the use?" replied Charlie, "say your manners—he'd rather face the U. S. Army than a girl. He's the bashiest fool—excuse me—but the girls you ever saw." A fair youth half face half in shadow was downcast under the missiles from those prying eyes—the same face that a few years later was "lit by a sweet surprise, in the alabaster arms of death." He seemed to be a mere boy with a smooth blushing cheek, and that bashful youth was John Pelham.

That night the Pelham boys were forgotten in the denouement of the aforesaid plot. One of the girls ran—a burn finger in her mouth—into the office for some collodion and was met by that same skeleton with arms outspread, and dressed in Lish Ware's finest cloth suit from head to foot! Nor shriek, nor scream did she, but fainted dead away and awoke to find two contrite boys and one motherly face leaning over her anxiously.

Changes came. A few short years and Bill and Lish were Surgeon Ware and Jones, C. S. A. A few short years and "Miss Georgia" is the mother of the Dr. boys, and Evaleah's girls weep over their sweet mother's grave. Jean is the wife of Prof. Seals, of Birmingham.

John Pelham, whose eye fell before the glance of a girl, faced the United States army and was not afraid—up to the front, over the red line, into the battle fire, rode the young cavalier. There came a time when his pale, yellow hair flashed like a sunbeam in the battle smoke—then all was dark before the eyes that looked so fearlessly in the face of death. There came a lull in the awful din when comrades of the Light Artillery knelt by the bier of the beautiful John Pelham.

"Never ride with the ringing brigade." Never ride with the ringing brigade.

Again comes that summer morning in all its freshness on that lovely village in the world and among the shadowy faces of happy boys and girls moves young John Pelham.

"Soft let me look at the white, white face, Fair as a winter's day, only more pale, Soft as a rose, and her hair is like the sun, Hushed is the voice and cold is the hand, Never to charge with the Red Cross again, Weep, Atlanta! Pelham is slain!"

PRICES OF LABOR.

On the Farms and at Iron Establishments in Alabama.

Extract from a Speech of Hon. John T. Morgan, of Alabama, in the Senate, Friday, January 26th, 1883.

I regard the tax of \$6 a ton upon pig iron as a bounty given by the Government of the United States, so far as relates to the people of Alabama, for putting their capital and their employment in that kind of business in preference to putting it in cotton, sugar, corn, or other descriptions of agricultural production. We call it protection and we call it duty, and all that, but it is simply and truly a bounty paid to the people of my state who engage in this description of industry and enterprise for putting their money and their capital in it.

It is said that they desire also by giving this bounty to the owners of the ore beds and the manufacturers of iron to diversify labor and to increase the wages of the American laborer. That is a good thing to do, provided somebody else does not have to pay for it at unnecessarily high rates. I would be very glad, indeed, to accommodate the people of Leadville and all through Colorado and Nevada by giving them a bounty on the digging out of the valuable ores of gold and silver and lead and copper and other metals which they have brought into the currency of this country, and with which they have relieved us in times of extreme distress; but they have not called for it. What they dig out of the ground we coin into metals and money, and it passes current for its own value, and they have not asked us for any contribution or bounty to them for supplying us in times of necessity with the enormous amount of money they have been annually pouring into our Treasury. They deserve encouragement, and the American laborers who are concerned are deserving of encouragement also; but they have been getting such fine wages that I suppose they do not claim it. We have not claimed anything for the cotton planter who makes a contribution of about \$300,000,000 a year to the active commerce of this county. We claim an allowance of bounty to him. The bounty is claimed only in Alabama for those who produce iron. I am persuaded that \$6 a ton is a high enough bounty for the rest of the people of the United States to pay, and I do not want any more.

I do not want them to stimulate the iron interests of Alabama so that they will absorb all the labor of that country. We are obliged to have something to live upon; some grain, and provisions of different kinds. We are obliged to have cotton; we must have a little sugar and syrup, and fruits and the like. If you put up the price of labor in the iron manufacturing districts in my state, so that a man can earn a dollar and a half a day there, when a man can only earn from fifty to seventy-five cents on a farm, I shall expect the same thing to occur there which has in Massachusetts, as I am informed by some of their intelligent farmers; I shall expect to see the farms go to ruin; the land depreciate in value, and all the interests of the country concentrate in the manufacturing industries, and all the labor be drawn to them.

I do not know a worse condition that could befall the people of the State of Alabama in respect to their actual material prosperity than to have a gold mine discovered there which would yield millions of dollars a year, and in consequence of it, to withdraw the labor from agricultural pursuits. I have seen that done in a very small way. We have one gold mine in Alabama, at Arbitcoochie, in the metamorphic region. In the eastern part of the State, which twenty-five or thirty years ago was opened, and did yield about a million dollars of gold from placer diggings. The result was that the whole surrounding country was destroyed in respect to agriculture; men left their homes and flocked to the gold mines; caught very severe colds, fevers, etc., by exposing themselves to dampness and wading about through the branches and streams washing gold out with long-toms, and things of that kind, and the whole agricultural interest of that region went down because the labor was withdrawn from it.

I consider that \$6 a ton on pig iron manufactured in my State is a sufficient stimulus to that industry; and that the people of my part of the country cannot afford to have a larger stimulus than that given to that special industry; it would ruin the rest of the business of the country, and have the effect to destroy the real commercial prosperity of that people. Six dollars a ton

The Republican.

APRIL 5, 1881.

The Whiskey bill, of which that eminent reformer Henry Waterston was a warm champion, has been defeated in Congress by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Jones was the only member from Alabama who voted for it.

We do not and shall not shirk a fair discussion of the court house question, and stand ready to answer, as best we can, any argument that may be advanced by the advocates of removal; but we will not be diverted from a discussion of the question by any side issues started by a newspaper yelping who has been induced to do the dirty work of misrepresentation of this community to which the *Hot Blast* cannot afford to stoop. The discussion was not of our seeking. The *Hot Blast* began it and it must stand up to the mark. It will not be allowed to shift the fight to its hired man.

A dispatch from Huntsville of April 2nd announces the suicide of Capt. Wm. H. Robinson, of Scottsboro, a very prominent lawyer of North Alabama and a candidate for Congress. He was found in his bed with a knife embedded in his heart, his hand still holding the deadly weapon.

We became acquainted with him during the period when he represented Jackson county in the Legislature, and have rarely met a man of more cheerful spirit or of more genial nature. He would have been almost the last man in the State we should have thought of as a possible suicide. There must be some terrible story behind the recital of his tragic fate, or else his fine mind must have suddenly given way.

The statement that the politicians of Jacksonville have "absolutely controlled the county with pretty much all its official patronage," is an insult to and a slander upon the great body of the free and intelligent voters of Calhoun county, and is a mean attempt of a small mind to enlist prejudices in the perpetration of a gross outrage not only upon the people of Jacksonville but upon four-fifths of the people of the county for the benefit of a monied monopoly to whom the slanderer is believed to have sold himself. Take the present county officers here now and all of them, when first elected, were elected from points outside of Jacksonville and became citizens of the county site to exercise the functions of their office. As it is now, so it has ever been.

OXFORD ON THE COURT HOUSE.

Views of an Old and Responsible Citizen.

OXFORD, ALA., APRIL 2, 1881.

Mr. GRANT.—Having seen in the *Populist*, at different times, expressions on the court house removal question from other localities, but nothing from Oxford on that question, and having heard that in some other precincts the impression is that Oxford is solid for removing the court house to Anniston, I offer this contribution to your Neighborhood Notes column.

I think I know whereof I speak, when I say that I have never seen Oxford so solidly opposed to any move that has ever been proposed. If we were a better Christian people, and could comply nearer with that sublime command, "Bless them that curse you, do good to them that despitefully use and evil entreat you," then we might assist them as quickly as possible, and they will settle it in August, by allowing the candidates for the Legislature who are in favor of an election on the subject to stay at home. What is the necessity for a special election a year hence, with its attendant expense and its untold bitterness and resultant ill effects, when the people can quickly settle it in August by the election of a Representative who will not precipitate an election upon the people at the request of Anniston. The people of Jacksonville do not fear the issue, but they want it settled quickly, in order that they may be permitted to move along and boom with the other towns of the county. Settle it in August. Let candidates for the Legislature be asked how they stand on the introduction of a bill to open up this question again, and if they say they are in favor of it, brand the word "monopoly" across their quavers and turn them loose to stay at home.

"O, woman, woman, take the pocket-book and the middle of the crossings, but leave to mankind the helm of State."

The News shot off a few issues

ago and "wanted to see the court house moved to Anniston." The News is not the people of Oxford, and in that item does not express the sentiments of Oxford. Some time since the same paper said: "Anniston would take anything she could lay her hands on." We then were with him. That was and is the sentiment here yet. It seems she has laid violent hands on the News man, and he may exclaim to his Oxford friends, as the preacher did to his congregation, when Sat Lovengood turned a whole sack of hazzards loose and ran them up his breeches legs: "Brethren and friends, take care of yourselves; the Hell serpents have got me!"

GEORGIA MANUFACTURERS ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. W. F. Herring, a native of Georgia and now a resident of New York, who has all his life been identified with Southern cotton manufacturing interests, in an interview with the New York *Herald* says that protection acts as a dog and is a positive draw-back to Southern cotton manufacturers, and is of no benefit to the operatives in the cotton mills. In reply to the question whether the abolition of the tariff system would lessen the wages of the operatives in Southern mills, he said:

"Not one whit. Upon the contrary, while the abolition of the protective system would largely increase the purchasing power of their wages, I believe their wages would advance. More factories would be built and there would be a greater demand for operatives. After all, it is the law of supply and demand that regulates prices in wages as in everything else. I believe the same would be true of every self-sustaining industry in this country. Only those industries would be hurt by free trade which, through the protective system, levy taxes upon consumers to indemnify them for the losses they incur in producing things which others can produce cheaper and better they can."

Mr. R. L. Bloomfield, agent of the Athens manufacturing company, in a letter to Congressman Candler says:

"Yours of the 17th received. In reply to your inquiry I would state that I believe it to be to the best interest of our country to wipe all duties clean from the statute books. The cause of our inability to furnish goods for the outside world is simply because we have to support an inidol number of men in unprofitable employment. Could the number be ascertained, in all its varied departments, the country would be astonished. If these men are working in unprofitable employments, then you inquire how are they supported in their work? I answer only through the medium of a tariff, and that tariff is supported or farm-hedged with means to keep up these unprofitable workers wholly from those who are laboring in profitable pursuits. There is no reason to believe that those who are supported in unprofitable labor by a tariff are making money, but on the contrary, they may be losing money, and I ascribe to the tariff all their ills, when in reality the tariff may be furnishing ample protection. As to what is best or worst for mill owners, I do not think of sufficient importance to enter into the question. The question is, what is best for the country. A good government is of far more importance than money, and perfect liberty is the foundation of good government."

This is explicit enough, it would seem. Farmers and others engaged in profitable employments are taxed to the extent of being kept poor for the benefit of men engaged in unprofitable employments, or, in other words, who could not live if they were not fed from the money wrung from the honest toil of other men. Raw material is so plentiful and convenient in the South that a tariff that will barely keep life in the unprofitable manufactures of the North will enrich those engaged in similar employment here, and here the spectacle is presented of Government taxing the poor almost beyond the point of endurance in order to make the rich richer by her bounty.

Mr. W. H. Young, the most noted cotton manufacturer of the South, the President of the Eagle and Phoenix mills of Columbia, is against protection in all its shapes, and in a letter to Congressman Hugh Buchanan, date of March 13, 1881, writes:

"The tariff as it now stands, of course, shuts out all foreign competition with manufacturing productions in this country, except a few specialties of fine goods for the wealthy, and it looks in their production and thus confines them to the home market, and as a consequence there is now a glut of goods. To illustrate my position: The company over which I preside consumes about fifty bales of cotton per day. A New England mill consuming that amount of cotton would have to pay \$350 a day more for it than costs this company, and a mill in England would have to pay more than that."

These advantages are so great that the tariff, if entirely removed,

would not enable England to compete with this country in heavy weight goods, and if the tariff was removed on all articles that enter into the cost of manufacturing, then this country could command the markets of the world, and the supremacy of England would be ended.

I have visited England three times and have investigated the cost of labor compared with the South and found it more, or higher than here, and yet our operative was in better condition, from the fact that food cost less with us and clothing also, as our climate does not require such heavy clothing. I think labor at the North about the same as in England.

I also investigated the cost and selling price of heavy cotton goods and concluded I could sell in England at a profit, but to do so I must adopt their peculiarities of styles and I prefer a home market.

I believe that if all our custom houses were abolished that this country would find in England a large market for our manufactures of cotton and woolen goods. Now this country is heavily taxed with almost everything that enters into the cost of production, beginning with machinery and ending with bailing the goods with Scotch burlaps.

I believe the manufacturing interests in this country with their natural advantages, if free from all tariff legislation, would soon make the United States the great manufacturing centre."

Other Southern cotton manufacturers have given similar testimony.

It looks now if the Southern cotton manufacturers will abandon in a body the dogma of protection, and that the iron manufacturers will be left alone as suppliants for arms at the hands of the Government, out of the money wrung by tariff taxation from people engaged in other industries.

To the Democratic and Conservative Party of Calhoun county.

The undersigned would recommend to Beat Executive Committees to call beat meetings of the party to choose delegates to the County convention, for Saturday the 3rd day of May, two weeks prior to the day set for the county convention. Where for any reason, beat committees fail to act, the voters of each beat are requested to assemble at the polling places of their respective beats on said 3rd day of May, and select delegates to the county convention.

J. M. CALDWELL,
Chairman County Ex. Com.

Programme for Tuesday, Centennial Day of the District Meeting in Jacksonville, to Begin April 24th.

Opening sermon preached by Rev. Mc. D. Howell, Wednesday night 23rd.

THURSDAY 9 A. M.

Methodism as related to Sunday schools. R. N. Ledbetter.

Hymn 797—C. M.

9:30 A. M.—Polity of the Methodist Church—J. G. Walker.

Hymn 261—L. M.

10 A. M.—Social Meetings of the Methodist Church—W. A. Montgomery.

Hymn 872—C. M.

10:30 A. M.—Methodist Hymnology—W. C. Hearn, D. D.

Hymn 622—S. M.

11 A. M.—Sermon by Bishop J. C. Keener.

Methodist Literature and Periodicals—M. L. Whittier.

Hymn 1—C. G. 6. 6. S. S.

2 P. M.—Home Missions and Church Extension—F. T. J. Brandon.

Hymn 750—S. M.

2:30 P. M.—Education and Educational Institutions of the Methodist Church—W. E. Mabry.

Hymn 261—L. M.

4 P. M.—Methodist Foreign Missionary Operations—T. H. Daventry.

Hymn 750—L. G. 7. 6. 7. 6.

4:30 P. M.—Woman's Missionary Movement—Mrs. Carry Brandon.

Hymn 761—C. M.

5:30 P. M.—Sermon—A. S. Andrews, D. D.

District Conference will commence 9 o'clock a. m. the 25th inst.

Tan Bark! Tan Bark!!

WANTED 500 CORDS OF TAN BARK

AT THE
Germania Tannery.

Mountain, Black and Red bark, for which the highest market price will be paid.

In Cash.

Germania, Ala., March 29.

TAILOR SHOP.

The undersigned has located in Jacksonville, and opened a tailoring establishment, with manteau, coat, and pantaloons, tailoring, coats, vests and pants cut by latest fashion plates. For the present will take work at his studio opposite the church.

March 1st.

D. C. HYATT.

Publishing for Pardon.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of Alabama to pardon Charley Jackson, colored, who was convicted of having committed a robbery in the County Court of Calhoun county, March 1881, the evidence going to show that he did not intentionally rob the law office of the late Hon. H. L. Stevenson, Attorney,

PROCLAMATION

Issued by

A. LESSER & CO.

To all who are in search of genuine

bargains in

Catlinos,

Bleachings,

Apron Linens,

Sheetings,

Muslins,

Jeans,

Cottonades,

Bed Tickings,

Cheeky Nail-sooks,

Vanity Lawns,

Linen Lawns,

Linon De Orleans,

India Lawns,

Padie Lawns,

Cretonees,

Sateens,

Lace Bunting,

Austrian Pure

Mohair,

Nuns' Veilings,

Colored and

Black Cash-

mers, Sum-

mer Silks,

Black Silks,

Embroideries,

Trimmings,

Laces, Fishers,

Collars, Gloves,

Hosiery &c., &c., &c.,

will beyond a doubt save money by calling on

A. LESSER & CO.

MEMORIES AND MIRRORS.

A NEW BOOK.

BY JOHN MILLER.

Send 25 cents for this book as a sample of these cheap books by the best of American and European writers.

Price, per set, cloth, \$18.00; sheep, \$22.00.

Knight's *History of England*.

This great work, cloth, for \$2.75 until recently sold for \$25.00. Complete, with all indexes, \$10.00.

Porter, Pres. of Yale College, says:

"Knight's best history of England for the general reader."

London Standard: "This work is the very best history of England that we possess."

After thirty days of this advertisement appears in our books to our address, the money to accompany the order.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every article is guaranteed, the publisher to *the* return freight.

DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

Allow one cent discount on \$1.00 worth of

books sent to our address, the money to accompany the order.

No one has ever bought an "ECLIPSE" without being pleased, and also convinced that it is a good wheel.

This is a hard saying, when he

knows that over 1000 of these wonder-

ful wheels have been sold, and that in Georgia alone over 500 have been sold.

It is a well known fact that in the United States over 10,000 of these wheels have been sold, and that in Europe, India, Australia, & elsewhere, over 100,000 have been sold.

It is

THE CINCINNATI PRESS ON THE RIOT.

The sympathy of the press for the rioters is marked, as may be gathered from the News-Journal, which says:

The whole community feels outraged over the way the criminal laws have been administered of late in this city, and while every good citizen deplores the necessity for mob law, no one can help but admit that the written laws of the land seemed to have become inoperative in this community through the power and influence of what are called the criminal classes, and that the temporary elevation of Judge Lynch to the bench seems necessary, and therefore justifiable.

The Enquirer refers to the matter in a number of pointed paragraphs, thus:

The law of the people is the higher law, after all. "The murderers, thieves and thugs should take warning."

The next man who is tried for murder in Cincinnati will stand an excellent chance of drawing the capital prize.

When a community appeals from the courts to itself it usually metes out justice, though perhaps in a rugged and unjudicial manner.

The striking of the riot alarm last night was not pleasant music, but in the course of human events these things become a necessity occasionally.

The Commercial Gazette is more conservative in its tone, and says:

A reaction against the mercenary system which sought rather to aid criminals than punish them, was sure to come. Crime had grown so rampant, and the jeopardy to life and property had grown so imminent, that no man felt secure in either. Assaults in mid-day and upon the public streets were not uncommon, and night attacks were so common an occurrence as hardly to attract attention unless accompanied by some extraordinary atrocity.

With the fall overcrowded with criminals, murderers, assassins, burglars, thieves and like vermin, and the courts so congested as hardly to be able to dispatch business, it needed only some such judicial farce as the Berner trial to bring matters to a focus and make the wrath of an outraged people manifest in its most dangerous form.

We are deeply sensible of the abundant reasons for public excitement concerning the outrage in the criminal business in this city, but we have to say upon the solemn responsibility of citizenship, that the mob is a mistake and a terrible one—that all good citizens should disown it—that the awakened anxiety of the people for the reform so sorely needed, might have found fit and effective expression with the forms of the law.

Proposed New Railroad from Tuscaloosa to Sheffield, Alabama.

Times-Democrat.

TUSCALOOSA, March 27.—A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held here last night, for the purpose of considering a proposition submitted by Messrs. T. A. Belton and R. P. Renfrew, representing Northern and English capital, for building a railroad from Tuscaloosa to Sheffield. The proposed road would connect the head of navigation on the Warrior river with the Tennessee river below the Muscle Shoals, and would cut in twain the Warrior coal fields running its whole length through the richest mineral regions in Alabama.

The proposition was that if Tuscaloosa would subscribe \$100,000 to the stock of the road, work would begin at once at this place. Seventy-five thousand dollars was raised immediately and the remaining \$25,000 will be forthcoming in the next twenty-four. The town is much excited over the prospect of another railroad, and it is freely predicted that Tuscaloosa is on the eve of a great boom.

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Special correspondence Atlanta, Georgia.—This old town has caught the spirit of improvement so noticeable in this part of Alabama. Five handsome new brick stores have been recently completed on the public square.

The State normal school, under the management of Prof. J. G. Ryals, Jr., a native Georgian, is on a big boom, over 200 pupils, and applications from hand constantly from others who desire to attend. The demand for houses is so great that some of the best citizens have formed a building and loan association. Quite a number of fine cottages have been finished and others are in process of erection.

The Baptist church has recently been repainted, and newly and beautifully furnished, and is enjoying a degree of prosperity never before known in its history.

The following item from *The Philadelphia American* will be interesting reading just at this time:

One of the most curious phases of mob violence is reported in Erie, Pa. A white mother elopes with a negro. The two get as far as the depot, when the alarm is given and a mob congregates. The lover escapes lynching by jumping on a passing train and the woman is obliged to run for her life.

A dispatch from Grenada, Mississippi, says that 200 miles have been killed in that vicinity within the last forty-eight hours by brutal guangs.

NOTICE

TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County,
In Probate Court of said county
March 1st 1884.

D. Z. Goodlett Tax Collector of said
county of Calhoun has filed in my
office a list of delinquent tax payers
and of Real Estate upon which taxes
are due and you, each of whom are
reported delinquent, and the following
lands (or lots) are reported as as-
signed to each of you, respectively;

and this is to notify you, and each of
you, to appear before me on Monday
the 2nd of April, 1884, at 10 o'clock
A.M. to pay the amount of taxes
regular term of the Probate Court of
said county of Calhoun, then and
there to show cause why a decree for
the sale of said lands (or lots) should
not be made for the amount of the
taxes set opposite each case as speci-
fied below, wherefore costs and charges
thenceforth the State of Alabama and
the County of Calhoun.

Owner unknown, Precinct No. 2,
NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 and NW 1/4 of SE 1/4,
Sec. 19, T. 15, R. 7, eighty acres more
or less.

Tax for ten years up to and
including 1883. Am't of
Tax Collector's Levy \$8.80

Notice 1.00

Advertising 3.39

Total \$13.30

Henry Burroughs, Precinct No. 7,
W. 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec. 10, T. 13, R. 7, 80
acres. Tax for 1882 and 1883 \$4.12

Tax Collector's Levy 1.00

Notice 1.00

Advertising 3.30

Total \$8.62

Owner unknown, Precinct No. 11,
All of Section 8, T. 15, R. 9, 644 acres.
Tax for 18 years including 1883.

Taxes \$149.39

Tax Collector's Levy 1.00

Notice 1.00

Advertising 3.30

Total \$151.39

Jno. T. Faulkner, Precinct No. 12,
One house and lot in Davison, bounded
on the west by Mrs. Tomlin,
on the south by J. F. Davis, on the
north by the school house, lot 1.

Tax for 1883 \$6.60

Tax Collector's Levy 1.00

Notice 1.00

Advertising 3.30

Total \$11.60

Mrs. L. McNeckin, Precinct No. 14,
One third of fractions 11, 12, 13, 14,
S. 34, T. 12, R. 10, 157 acres.

Tax for 1883 \$5.50

Tax Collector's Levy 1.00

Notice 1.00

Advertising 3.30

Total \$11.00

Given under my hand this 14th day
of March, 1884. —A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

J. H. JORDAN,
Upholsterer and Harness Maker,
Martin & Wilkerson's Livery Stable,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Fine Farm for Sale.

The undersigned will sell his fine
farm situated in the famous and
fertile valley of Alexandria. The tract
consists of 320 acres and is improved
and well watered. This tract of land
is situated on what is known as the old
Indian battle ground and is of the
best soil with a high yield.

The soil is a rich dark red and is sus-
ceptible of the highest cultivation and
enrichment. There is not a more desir-
able place in Calhoun county either
for richness of soil, beauty of location,
health or society. Splendidly adapted
for a magnificent stock farm.

For terms apply to

H. J. DEAN, Jr.,
Alexandria, Ala.
Or Stevenson & Grant, Jacksonville,
Ala.

feldtff.

Good Farm for Sale.

A good farm of 160 acres, six miles
north of Ammon. Well improved,
well watered and fine orchard. Good
stock or dairy farm. 70 acres open
land. Address J. A. BONDS,
marl5-5t, Weaver's Station.

Notice.

I will let out the contract to build a
bridge across Chestatee Creek one mile
South of Oxford on the road
leading by the old Brownie Mill on
Saturday the 12th day of April at 11
o'clock at the Bridge, to the lowest
responsible bidder. Plans and speci-
fication can be seen at my residence
or Dr. Robinson's Drug Store, Ox-
ford, Ala.

J. H. LOYD,

marl2-2t

J. H. LOYD.

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Special correspondence Atlanta, Georgia.—

This old town has caught the
spirit of improvement so noticeable
in this part of Alabama. Five
handsome new brick stores have
been recently completed on the
public square.

The State normal school, under
the management of Prof. J. G. Ryals,
Jr., a native Georgian, is on a
big boom, over 200 pupils, and
applications from hand constantly
from others who desire to attend.

The demand for houses is so great
that some of the best citizens have
formed a building and loan
association.

Quite a number of fine
cottages have been finished and
others are in process of erection.

The following item from *The Philadelphia American* will be interesting reading just at this time:

One of the most curious phases
of mob violence is reported in Erie,
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a negro. The two get as far as
the depot, when the alarm is given
and a mob congregates. The lover
escapes lynching by jumping on a
passing train and the woman is
obliged to run for her life.

STEVENSON & GRANT,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Fine Boot and Shoe Maker.

Theo. Hoffmann,

P. J. Matthews' Store, Jacksonville,

have now located on Depot Street,
and am prepared to do all kinds of
work in my line. Patronage of the
public solicited.

marl5-2t

Patent Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
March 18, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following
is the original and true copy of the
contract and proof in support of his claim
and that said copy will be made to prove
the same before the Probate Court of
the State of Alabama, on the 12th day of April
1884, viz: Eliza J. Sherburn, Guardian Ruth
Sherburn for the State's Estate, Sec. 20, T. 13, R. 11.

He makes the following witness to prove
his continuous residence abroad, and cultivates
the soil, and is engaged in agriculture.

Thomas J. Phillips, Amherst Littlejohn,
of Jacksonville, and William L. Johnson, of
MacK. Alab.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

Notice.

All who are indebted to Dr. S. S.
Linder, either by note or on account,
will please call at my office and settle
at once, or legal steps will be taken
for the collection of the same.

S. D. G. BROTHERS.

NOTICE NO. 2992.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
March 18, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following
is the original and true copy of the
contract and proof in support of his claim
and that said copy will be made to prove
the same before the Probate Court of
the State of Alabama, on the 12th day of April
1884, viz: Eliza J. Sherburn, Guardian Ruth
Sherburn for the State's Estate, Sec. 20, T. 13, R. 11.

He makes the following witness to prove
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the soil, and is engaged in agriculture.

Thomas J. Phillips, Amherst Littlejohn,
of Jacksonville, and William L. Johnson, of
MacK. Alab.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

Notice.

The undersigned will sell the
dwelling House and Lot for Sale.

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dwelling House and Lot for Sale.

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The undersigned will sell the
dwelling House and Lot for

The Republican.

APRIL 12, 1884.

The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company has announced a liberal reduction of through fares on all its lines. The rate will be about two-and-a-half cents per mile.

During the past four years the Methodist Episcopal Church has paid out for religious publications \$6,475,000. The church circulates in its Sunday schools alone 2,134,000 copies of its various Sunday school papers.

The house declined to pass a resolution Monday, imposing a heavier duty than now exists on wool. It passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient at this time to reduce the tax on liquor distilled from grain.

Miss Lula Hurst made a decided hit both in Talladega and Montgomery, the newspapers of those cities pronouncing her a genuine wonder.

Mattie Lee Price, another Electro-Magnetic girl, who has appeared in Jacksonville, recently astounded the staid people of Huntsville, by an exhibition of her powers.

Church circles in Huntsville are excited over an article in the Decatur News, over a fictitious signature, supposed to be a reflection upon a certain Minister and his congregation of that city.

A Cuban filibustering expedition recently sailed from the Florida coast and landed on Cuban soil. It is headed by Gen. Aguero.

Government rations are being issued to the sufferers by the flood on the lower Mississippi, \$125,000 of the unexpended appropriation for the Ohio river flood sufferers being used for that purpose.

The great riot in Cincinnati encouraged the communists and socialists of New York city to try a similar thing, but so far the movement has not got beyond a call for a meeting.

Labor troubles and strikes may be looked for in Northern cities this summer. These cities are full of a disturbing and revolutionary element who seize every opportunity to foment discord and riot.

The dispatches of Tuesday brought news of big fires in West Point, Ga., Pensacola, Fla., and Chatman, Va. Much valuable property was destroyed.

The Republican party in Alabama is anything but harmonious. In several of the counties of the State the party has split into two factions and in some instances blows have been exchanged at county conventions. In Georgia the party has divided on the color line. Logan seems to be the choice of the negroes for President. The whites want Blaine or Arthur.

The Birmingham papers show a jealousy of the growing enterprise and progress of Selma, altogether unworthy of them. There is room in the State for several cities besides Birmingham, and the people went to see them grow. Birmingham will get herself entirely without the pale of good will of the people by an exhibition of such illiberal spirit. No place has been so freely and generously advertised as Birmingham, and she is not independent of outside help yet, if she knew it.

Mrs. Anna Endorfer the wealthy wife of the proprietor of the New York *Advertiser*, the great German daily, was a very benevolent lady. She gave away in charities \$1,000,000 of her income. Her death will be most sincerely mourned by the poor of New York, and she will be greatly missed by the readers of the *Zeitung* on which she was a leading writer and manager.

The various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Eastern and Middle States are raising a large purse to be contributed to the home for disabled Confederates soldiers to be erected at Richmond, Virginia. General Grant takes a lively and active interest in the movement and will contribute liberally.

Various denominational councils, conferences and general assemblies, to meet this year in the United States, will discuss the evil of easy divorce and attempt to get up an organization of ministers to prevent the marrying of divorced parties by Church authorities. The effort will be to secure pledges from ministers of all denominations, not to solemnize marriages between parties one or both of whom had a former wife or husband from which they had separated, except by death.

Senators Garfield, Brown, George and Lamar, certainly the best Constitutional lawyers in the Senate from the South, favored the Blair educational bill and made speeches strongly endorsing its policy and constitutionality.

Spanish sentiment is reported as showing much displeasure toward the United States for allowing a filibustering expedition for Cuba to leave Key West.

WHY. The Anniston Hot Blast Reinforced by One of the Heavy Gms.

For ten years the projectors and chief benefactors of Anniston were exempt, as far as the State and county, under the operation of law, passed by a Radical Legislature, and during this time the people of Anniston were paying their taxes and helping the business of the county to sustain a government that profited nothing but Anniston alike with the rest. In addition to this, the projectors of the public debt, which gave them the first advantages over any other industry in the country, and rich speculative interests have manifested. After enjoying all these special advantages, however, and then the expense of an out town that all this time has helped them the people of Anniston, it takes a good deal of impudence to make such a demand as this of a virtuous and conscientious people.

We would like to add the above paragraph in your issue of yesterday, as follows: "Why is it that you have delayed to this late day to call the attention of the people of the county to this exemption from taxation of the projectors of Anniston? Why have you not for the past ten years through your journal entered your solemn protest against this? You, for a long time, published the only paper in the country and the official paper at that, and were in a position, located as you are at the county seat, to obtain any information about county matters. You ought to have been the guardian of the people's interests, the very watch dog of their people's treasury. Why have you been silent all these years?" Now, while you were about it, why did you not tell the whole story. You knew the real estate, personally and all property paid taxes, except one furnace and buildings connected with it, and this allowed was only three-fifths of that allowed by the law, and when the dollar was paid in taxes, the credit of the works fifty-five have been withdrawn. You know, or ought to know, that this law was passed, more to show the good feeling of the people in welcoming manufacturers where there was none, than for any real benefit to the manufacturers themselves. The small exemption from taxation would not have the slightest influence in determining the location of future capital. Other States have passed the same laws, and it is very common for new towns and cities, not only to exempt manufacturing enterprises, but to give very substantial aid besides, the benefits derived from increased value of real estate by manufacturing, enlarging the revenues of taxes, compensating them a hundred fold."

Why don't you pitch into the holders of Alabama Bonds. The Legislature has exempted them from taxation.

In answer to the query as to the bondholders, we reply that the exemption of a State or U. S. Government bond stands on very different ground from the special exemption of property of private individuals or corporations. When a government issues its bonds, it goes on the market as a borrower, asking the public to buy its bonds, and promising, in order that its bonds may bring the best price, not to tax them. If a government taxed its own bonds, they would sell for less, and nothing would be gained by it. The bondholder does not occupy the same ground with the individual or company whom government singles out as its favorite and exempts from taxes or fosters by a protective tariff. The one lends his money to the government and gets a low rate of interest for it until it is paid back. The other does nothing for the government but suck her generous breast. The law exempting manufacturing companies from taxation ten years was wrong in principle, though probably well intended. The man who buys a piece of land and clears it and fences it and builds upon it also increases the taxable wealth of the State, and among them for thirty years prior to the war would be found the best men of the county, who have lived respected and died lamented. None of the above list of men lived in Jacksonville when elected. And they have done more too than pay fees, costs &c." They have lifted the county out of about \$16,000 of debt, following reconstruction; they have paid the enormous expenses each year of maintaining the Circuit Court and given the county many good bridges and placed back roads washed away by freshets &c. The people have been poor, and have not had much money to disburse, certainly they have spent but little in Jacksonville. If they had, the public buildings would not now be such a stench in your nostrils. (By the way why have you postponed making complaint of the character of our public buildings, until Anniston became a candidate for the court house?) You know or ought to know that under the law the revenues of the county are not employed in working the public roads. The right way for you to get good roads is to serve on the grand jury when you are drawn and see that road officers who fail to do their duty are indicted.

And now as to the court house matter. You say "we have never wanted it." Why so tardy in making this announcement? Why not have checked your very brave, young man, who runs your paper, when he first opened the subject? You had only to say to him, to be guilty of no such folly again, and he would have put his head in the fire before he would have repeated it. Why have you allowed him, week after week, to make his ever fresh announcement that the court house would soon be moved to Anniston? Isn't there a flavor of sour grapes about your disclaimer at this late date? Or do we understand you rightly? Is it possible that you do not want it, but that the people have grown uncontrollable and are going to thrust it on you *außer rechten*? Well, we will see to that. They are not near so "sick" as you think they are, that measure of growth that legitimates the effort in the field of enter-

prise shall entitle her to. But a few days ago, in response to a letter of inquiry from an Improvement Company of large means in New York, seeking a field for investment in this country, among other things we wrote at length about Anniston and its wonderful progress, giving its projectors full credit for their share in the development of this country. This we say, to show that we in making the allusion of which Mr. N. complains, were actuated by no unworthy motive. It was the mere statement of fact, notorious in the county, and was *fairly and truly* stated; for we expressly said, "so far as their iron plant went," thereby implying, of course, that they paid taxes on their other property.

But, Mr. N. asks why we have been so long silent on this head. We reply, first, because it was already notorious, as stated; because the company, by the erection of the iron works before the law was repealed, acquired vested rights which no subsequent legislation could impair, and agitation of the subject would have been fruitless. We should not have mentioned it at "this late day" had not the organ at Anniston provoked it by way of retort to its charge that a "ring" existed here, a charge made, by the way, to cripple the influence here which is being exercised to prevent the imposition of a heavy burthen upon the tax-payers of the county for the sole benefit of the Woodstock Iron Company, which has already been the recipient of special favors above those enjoyed by any other portion of the county. If men don't want to be stoned, they shouldn't throw rocks at other people.

In answer to the query as to the bondholders, we reply that the exemption of a State or U. S. Government bond stands on very different ground from the special exemption of property of private individuals or corporations. When a government issues its bonds, it goes on the market as a borrower, asking the public to buy its bonds, and promising, in order that its bonds may bring the best price, not to tax them. If a government taxed its own bonds, they would sell for less, and nothing would be gained by it. The bondholder does not occupy the same ground with the individual or company whom government singles out as its favorite and exempts from taxes or fosters by a protective tariff.

Have you ever, in all these years, entered your protest against the criminal waste of the people's money?

You know where all the people's money has been expended. The whole county does not show any record of the expenditure of a single dollar, all gone to pay fees, county officials, etc. &c.

Now the people are going to have a change. We are collecting too much money to be in, where the rest has

been collected, and the rest has been paid the taxes of the county. Next year they will pay three-fourths. They are

going to see to it that we have a court

house that the people can point to

with pride; a prison that will allow

the prisoners to see the light of the

sun, and keep warm without huddling together in rags and rife to do

any harm to the jailor or the inmates.

Do you ever visit them, do you take

your comfortable, neat and admiring

institutions?

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institutions?

Have you ever, in all these years,

entered your protest against the criminal waste of the people's money?

You know where all the people's

money has been expended. The whole

county does not show any record of the

expenditure of a single dollar, all gone

to pay fees, county officials, etc. &c.

Now the people are going to have a

change. We are collecting too much

money to be in, where the rest has

been collected, and the rest has been

paid the taxes of the county. Next

year they will pay three-fourths. They

are going to see to it that we have a

court house that the people can point to

with pride; a prison that will allow

the prisoners to see the light of the

sun, and keep warm without huddling

together in rags and rife to do

any harm to the jailor or the inmates.

Do you ever visit them, do you take

your comfortable, neat and admiring

institutions?

Have you ever, in all these years,

entered your protest against the criminal waste of the people's money?

You know where all the people's

money has been expended. The whole

county does not show any record of the

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The Republican.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
We are authorized to announce W. M. Whiteside as a candidate for Representative to be elected at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Wm. H. Farnes as a candidate for Representative.

We are authorized to announce H. J. Dean as a candidate for Representative.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce D. H. Abernathy as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce John A. Cobb as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce W. J. Scott as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce W. W. Woodruff as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce J. A. Landers as a candidate for Sheriff.

We respectfully solicit the votes of the citizens of Calhoun County for the office of Sheriff of this County at the ensuing election.

FRANK M. GARDNER
We are authorized to announce Amos J. Farmer as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce W. H. Cooper as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce A. M. Morgan as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce J. D. Frueitt as a candidate for Sheriff.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce F. Treadaway as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Harry F. Montgomery as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Col. M. Sheid as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Blackstone J. Matthews as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Wm. P. Downing as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce William A. Driskill as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce D. Goodlett as a candidate for Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce D. C. Savage as a candidate for Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce J. R. Kirby as a candidate for Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce Wm. Washington Dickie as a candidate for Tax Collector.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce J. Skelton as a candidate for County Treasurer.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce J. C. Watson as a candidate for County Commissioner.

ED. REPUBLICAN.—The friends of G. T. Duke, in Beat 6, request that you announce his name as a candidate for County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce J. D. McElroy as a candidate for County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce S. D. McClellan as a candidate for County Commissioner.

The friends of Wm. E. Melton, Jr., in Beat No. 17 request us to announce his name as a candidate for Commissioner.

Go to Porter, Martin & Co's and try their celebrated S. J. B. cigars.

Mr. E. G. Caldwell has returned from Florida for a season.

Fine young Tennessee mules for sale by Martin & Wilkerson.

We return thanks for an invitation to the ball to be given at the Opera house in Anniston, soon, by the Jovial V's.

All kinds of Lumber for sale by Martin & Wilkerson.

Mr. John A. DeArman called Tuesday and showed us the model of the bed he has recently patented. It is a most ingenious and useful invention, and will no doubt secure him a fortune. We learn that he has sold the right to Canada for \$10,000 and has been offered \$10,000 for the United States, which he has declined. The Purveyor-General of the Army takes of adopting it.

We have learned from a relative of Mr. Abner Williams that he did not come up from Dallas to look over the political field, but that while up on other business, he was solicited to run for the legislature on the court house question, and instantly declined, like the sensible man that he is.

The Blair Educational bill passed the Senate Monday by a vote of thirty-three for to eleven against it. Senator Morgan spoke and voted against it. In this instance we are satisfied that Senator Pugh has reflected the wishes of the people of Alabama. We hope the Alabama delegation in the House will support the bill and use every effort to have it passed at the present session of Congress. No more important bill to the masses of the people has been considered by Congress for years.

We must again request our correspondents not to advertise the business of merchants and others in their localities. In justice to advertisers we have to cut out all this from our correspondence. Our advertising columns are open to business men at fair rates and we cannot consistently charge some and advertise others free. Write up your localities as much as you choose. We like to print evidences of the growth of any part of the country.

Jake, the Dutchman, is keeping a good market house now. He buys only the best of beavers.

By the will of Miss Lydia Weir, which has just been published, we learn that Mr. Harper is the executor, and that the bequests are as follows: First, after payment of her debts and the distribution of one thousand dollars to a couple of her former slaves, she requires the family burial grounds to be put in suitable condition, and the remainder goes to the erection of a church building in Jacksonville, under the direction of the trustees of the M. E. church of this place. If the property brings what it is worth, this bequest to the church will amount to over five thousand dollars.

sympathy to the stricken inmates of a darkened home so lately brightened with her charms; and earnestly pray that they may emerge from this utter bereavement of heart, with treasures of wisdom far richer than if the cloud had never overshadowed their home.

MISS IRENE BLACK
MISS ADDIE L. HATERS
MRS. W. R. KIRK.
White Plains Ala.
Apr. 6th 1884.

Programme for Thursday, Centennial Day of the District Meeting in Jacksonville, to Begin April 24th.

Opening sermon preached by Rev. Mc. D. Howell, Wednesday night 23rd.

THURSDAY 9 A. M.

Methodism as related to Sunday schools, R. N. Ledbetter.

Hymn 79—C. M.

9:30 A. M.—Polity of the Methodist Church—J. G. Walker.

Hymn 261—L. M.

10 A. M.—Social Meetings of the Methodist Church—W. A. Montgomery.

Hymn 572—C. M.

10:30 A. M.—Methodist Hymnology—W. C. Hearn, D. D.

Hymn 622—S. M.

11 A. M.—Sermon by Bishop J. C. Keener.

Methodist Literature and Periodicals—M. L. Whitten.

Hymn 325—6. 6. 6. 8. 8.

3 P. M.—Home Missions and Church Extension—F. J. T. Brandon.

Hymn 750—S. M.

3:30 P. M.—Education and Educational Institutions of the Methodist Church—W. E. Mabry.

Hymn 261—L. M.

4 P. M.—Methodist Foreign Missionary Operations—T. H. Davenport.

Hymn 760—7. 6. 7. 6.

4:30 P. M.—Woman's Missionary Movement—Mrs. Carry Brandon.

Hymn 761—C. M.

7:30 P. M.—Sermon—A. S. Andrews, D. D.

District Conference will commence 9 o'clock A. M. the 25th inst.

Hymn 760—7. 6. 7. 6.

4:30 P. M.—Woman's Missionary Movement—Mrs. Carry Brandon.

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Hymn 761—C

Jacksonville

Benton's

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

Alabama and the Educational Bill.
Senator Morgan is reported as saying in his speech against the Blair Educational bill, that the Legislature of his State had not instructed her Senators in Congress to ask Federal aid to education.

True the Legislature had not "instructed" our Senators in this regard, but is did request both our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support such a bill.—
Joint Resolution, as it passed both Houses of the last Legislature and was approved by the Governor:

JOINT RESOLUTION
Aid From the Federal Government
for Educational Purposes.

That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be requested to secure the passage of a bill granting aid to education in the several States, on the basis of illiteracy, the amounts to be appropriated to be applied by the several States, through their Superintendents of Education.

Approved Dec. 11, 1882.

The Blair bill meets this resolution, and we trust that the Representatives in Congress, from Alabama, in considering the bill, will take this resolution of the State Legislature as expressive of the sentiment of the people of the State on this head.

It is said the bill will pass the House, if not defeated by Southern Congressmen. The Southern Congressman who votes against it, in our opinion, will sign his political death warrant. The Alabama Congressman who is most active in support of it will become very popular with the people of the State.

The United States Senate, in the passage of the Blair bill, recognized, in a marked degree, the Normal schools as an essential part of any perfect educational system, and made handsome provisions for them in the bill. Thus have that august body of law makers and statesmen given the Normal schools their unqualified endorsement. But probably Senators had not read the lofty and weighty arguments of the Oxford *News* against such institutions of learning."

"THEY WANT EVERYTHING."

MR. EDITOR:—In your last paper I see an ill tempered article against the citizens and the town of Jacksonville signed by "N." from Anniston.

In answer to the ill natured charges against the citizens of Jacksonville, you present the facts so artistically nice and so scathing, crushing, pungent and refreshing; I am fearful, if the court house is moved, you will be in danger of being indicted by a grand jury of Anniston under a late act of the Legislature for cruelty to animals.

It seems there is no end to filling the purse-proud men of the protectionists and monopolists. They not only want your court house, but they want your "dark and filthy jail," to use as a city prison in place of their water tank. They want everything. They are able to establish a paper to advocate a high protective tax on pig iron and other necessary articles; in other words lay a heavy tax on all consumers and poor farmers, to put money in the bloated and swelled pockets of the manufacturer.

That is not all. They are able to subsidize a cheap adjunct professor of protection and monopolies in the shape of the editor of the Oxford *News*, who is ready and eager to perform the part of a trick mule in the Anniston *Hot Blast* protection-tariff circus. Admit tance 10 cents, children under 50 years half price. Let us all go.

Yours fraternally and everlastingly,

ATLANTA N.

WHO STRUCK WM. P?

ED. REPUBLICAN:—Once at a cross-road muster Tom Higher, the great pugilist, knocked down Billy Patterson. Jim Jones saw Billy stretched out, threw off his coat and slapped his hands together and said, "Who struck Billy Patterson? Where is the man that struck Billy Patterson?"

Tom replied, "I am the man. What have you to say about it?"

"Well, Tom," replied Jim, "you hit him a hell of a lick."

Parties in Jacksonville are largely interested in this fine property.

Jim wants to know who hit "N." from Anniston, in the last Jacksonville REPUBLICAN. The editor replies, "I did it."

"Well, Lon, you hit him a—of a lick."

TITUS SCREWS.

REMOVAL TALK A SPECULATION.

ED. REPUBLICAN:—I see a great blow in the newspapers about removing the court house from Jacksonville to Anniston. I see in it only a nice dodge to induce sale of property at Anniston; for they must know, as sensible people, that such a thing as moving the court house is wholly impossible. I did not think ten years ago, when the founders of Anniston came in as the recipients at the hand of a Radical Legislature of ten years exemption from taxation, that they would have grown into such vast importance as to be claiming the court house, in addition to the forty thousand dollars tax that the poor wool-hatted citizens of Calhoun have paid for them in those ten years; nor that now, in their magnitude and wealth, they would say through their organ, that these same wool-hatted citizens have nothing to protect. I see in their hue and cry after the court house only a speculation to Anniston, an effort to delude outsiders who know nothing of the county to move there.

I say let the venerable old court house stay where it is. It has been protected by these same wool-hatted citizens for over half a century. Less gassing of the *Hot Blast* about impossibilities would be better.

ONE WHO HAS NOTHING TO PROTECT.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

To the voters of the Democratic and Conservative party of Calhoun County:

At a meeting held by your executive committee on the 22d day of March 1884, a convention of the party was called to meet in the court house at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 17th of May next, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions in which we are entitled to representation, and to transact such other business pertaining to the interests of the party, as may properly come before it. The basis of beat representation agreed upon, is one delegate for every fifty or greater fractional part thereof, of the votes polled for the democratic nominee for governor in the various precincts of the county at the last State election.

Jno. M. CALDWELL,
Chairman Dem. and Con. party in Calhoun County.

J. J. WILLET, Sec'y.

To the Democratic and Conservative Party of Calhoun County:

The undersigned would recommend to Beat Executive Committee to call beat meetings of the party to choose delegates to the County convention, for Saturday the 3rd day of May, two weeks prior to the day set for the county convention. Where for any reason, beat committees fail to act, the voters of each beat are requested to assemble at the polling places of their respective beats on said 3rd day of May, and select delegates to the county Convention.

J. M. CALDWELL,
Chairman County Ex. Com.

Call for Beat Meeting of Democrats of Beat No. 1—Jacksonville Beat.

The Democratic voters of Beat No. 1 are hereby requested to meet at the court house, in Jacksonville, Saturday, May 3rd, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention called for Saturday, May 17th.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Chm. Beat Ex. Com.

Coke Mining at Broken Arrow.

The Broken Arrow Coal and Coke Company have recently completed 25 coke ovens under the superintendance of Mr. Gutelius, lately from Connellsburg, Pa. We are reliably informed that this coke is superior to any made in the South, and from reliable data estimate that it can be furnished f. o. b. for \$1.12 per ton. We do not state that the above named company can now furnish it at that price, but that it may be when their mines are sufficiently developed to furnish slack enough to supply the ovens. The fatty capacity of the 25 ovens is 40 tons of coke. We understand that the company contemplates the erection of 50 more ovens the coming season.

These they have modeled on plans perfected by Mr. Gutelius and are the best and most economical we have ever seen.—*Alabama Industrial*.

Parties in Jacksonville are largely interested in this fine property.

SEALED UNTO HIM.

A STORY —OF THE—

EARLY DAYS OF MORMONISM.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER,
Author of "Songs of the Sierras," "The Danites," "Memorie and Rhyme," etc.

Printed in this paper by special arrangement with the Author.

CHAPTER VI. BURIED IN THE LAKE.

The Danite leader now beckoned our party to move on, bidding us leave the heaviest log-chain behind. The horsemen merely glanced at each other. They knew what was to be done, and swung into the saddle as one man. No Cromwell ever had troopers obedient as were these ignorant and desperate followers of the false religion in America.

If you who have this question to settle, sooner or later, will only stop to consider a moment, you will observe that all such monstrosities that poor human nature has brought forth on the earth have two elements for their establishment: one, the father of them, a learned man, a superficially learned man, a "crank;" and the other element, densely ignorant mass of mankind to sow his doctrines among, to mature and maintain them when they take root. And these two elements are never wanting in recruits. They never will be while ignorance is so general upon the earth.

Of course you cannot destroy the leaders, the "cranks;" men crazy over their books and about religion. But you can utterly destroy their following. Plough up the field, cultivate it, and the tares will perish in time. This is the remedy. Cultivation, intelligence, education, association with others, have done much, broken off the hard corners of this rock in the sea. But let ignorance prevail there as it did thirty years ago, and you will see renewed all the ferocity, cruelty and crime in the name of the new religion which we knew then.

Destroy these people by war. No, you cannot destroy them by war, even though you pour in a million of men with guns and all the treasure of this universe. You might kill them every one and confiscate their homes. And yet in Europe—anywhere, everywhere where there is ignorance to follow and fanaticism to lead—you might see a Mormon Church.

Our train moved on. The horsemen galloped alongside for a little way after having had some silent orders from their giant and iron-hearted leader. Then they rode back. Then they galloped up the hill alongside again, and so remained until we had reached the top of the steep hill. Here we were ordered to stop and wait, until we were permitted again to move on.

No one had spoken to the girl to say good by. Hope had been kindled in her heart. She had even taken a step forward to fall in with the moving train and follow us as we started. A heavy hand fell on her shoulder. She lifted her eyes to the missionary's, let them fall, and stopped as still as the dead.

When we turned about in the full white moonlight on the hill, and looked after the horsemen while they dashed down the hill in a cloud of dust, we could see but dimly. But a man who professed to see clearly, said the giant was leading the girl down toward his own camp, and the ugly coffin, hiding away there in the shadows.

One of the horsemen rode down to the mouth of the little stream where it fell into the lake, and drew a boat that was hidden there up in a little cove formed by the waters of the brook. We could not see the girl now. What was being done?

As said before, we could see but indistinctly now. By and by some one saw the monstrous giant once more pushing his long black box before him down toward the lake, and pointed out the dark object to others. The horsemen rode some distance leisurely behind, with their hats in their hands. The girl still could not be seen.

At length a dreadful suspicion crept over us, and a cry burst from one of the women. She wrung her hands and cried hysterically that

the girl was in the coffin and they were going to bury her in the lake.

The woman was silenced with effort, and all stood still as death, waiting, waiting. The moon seemed only a little way above us, only a little higher on the hill, and oh, so pale and pitiful and sorrowing she seemed! The far white mountains of snow shone like silver in this whitest and brightest of silver moons this side of Arabia.

Why were we compelled to stand here and see all this? Surely they meant to murder this girl and make us witness it, in order to spread terror and the fear of their power to "judge" and execute judgment through the land. Here was a murderer to which the murderers demanded witnesses and compelled the presence of witnesses.

But still, as I said before, we could see but dimly. The moon was sinking fast now. How slow and deliberate they were! The barrow evidently had a heavier load than ever before. The hay chain and the chained girl! It moved heavily, slowly, through the great white girdle of gleaming salt; slowly and sadly, like a funeral march.

At last it touched the edge of the dark waters. All was still, as silent as death. It seemed that some one of these men—two of them, three of them, all of them—must disobey this giant and monster, kill him if necessary, and save this beautiful girl. Even if they had no sense of chivalry or valor in them to help the helpless, it did seem one, any one, all, might do almost anything to protect her, save her.

Two men rode up, dismounted, held their horses by the long tethers as they stood there fretful and knee-deep in the gleaming girdle of salt, and so hastily lifted the long black coffin into the boat.

The giant solemnly and silently took his place at the oar and began to move slowly and certainly toward the dark and desolate rock in the depths of the lake.

The horsemen remounted, drew back, hats in hand, and so sat with the others looking out at the colossal and silent boatmen with his singular freight. Was he rowing to reach this rock where the corpse had been seen loaded down in the water with chains? Would he not go on, anywhere, and escape these brutal and blind followers, who believed him a saint engaged in maintaining the Church of Christ?

But these men did not doubt for a moment. They sat their horses in a crescent about the head of the lake and looked on, tranquil, silent, reverent, waiting with certainty the signal of death.

Never fell there such a silence as this. Far away above the gleaming towers of snow the stars stood trembling. The moon began to hasten away and slide swiftly down in the west behind the hill on which we stood, as if terrified and refuted to be a witness.

The man saw that the moon was going away, and he dipped his oars with rapid and heavy stroke. The water shone, sparkled, flashed in the moon. The oars dug into the heavy water as if dipping into a sea of molten silver.

The boat struck the rock! You could hear it grate and grind, all was so still.

The giant stood up in the boat a second, then with his broad right hand slowly drew back the covering and looked down as if into a face in the coffin. He was so tall, his form seemed like a tree. He cast a black and frightful shadow far out over the sea of silver in the fading moonlight. The mounted Danites loomed up in the mirage larger than heroic statues. At last the colossal figure in the boat leaned over, caught up something long and heavy from the coffin, stood up tall and terrible with it poised in the air, high above his head in his two mighty hands.

He poised it there a moment, dallied with it, heaved his great heavy shoulders, arched his long strong back, surged to and fro in the failing silvery moonlight, and then with vehement force threw it forward into the depths of the dark water with all the tremendous power that was in him.

The waters dashed up, gleamed

like a sunrise, closed over, and all was still again in the heart of the great dark waters of death.

A hand was lifted to us from the nearest horseman, and we passed on over the hill right in the face of the great round moon now settling down to rest in the far-off Sierras, and I never saw the place again for twenty years or more.

And when I did return I came from London to write up the trial of Brigham Young, who was then being tried for his life for complicity in murders like this.

By good fortune I found an old friend of mine was then the Governor of the Territory. We searched this spot for the skeletons; and as before observed, the lake had so filled that, while we found the buried rock and little island, we found nothing more.

I told a Mormon elder this story, and he earnestly assured me that all we had seen of the end was the mirage—a delusion; that the missionary did not drown the girl, but had taken this course to save her from the Danites; that he had left the girl in the willows, to fall in with the next train that came by, while he had thrown only his bag of bread or something of that sort with the chain about it into the black waters of the great lake. Let us hope so at least.

THE END.

THE BLAIR EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Cor. Montgomery Advertiser.

The Blair educational bill is now out of the Senate and before the House. As passed by the Senate, the bill appropriates \$77,000,000 to be expended in eight years. Under its provisions, Alabama would get something over \$800,000 the first year, and about \$1,000,000 the third year and so on, that State ranking about third in point of illiteracy.

The bill is as near unobjectionable as such a bill could be framed, and its friends are confident that it will pass the House by a large majority. There appears to be little doubt of its ultimately becoming a law. Certain it is that there will be no organized effort to defeat it in the House, and if it is defeated it will be by a spontaneous uprising of the Representatives, rather than by preconceived hostility.

The only apparent opposition to the measure in the House comes mostly from Southern Democrats, who oppose it because of its alleged "unconstitutionality." It is argued that in the past the most faithful defenders of the Constitution have been found in the ranks of Southern Democracy, and hence the South should oppose this educational bill. That may, or may not be complimentary to our patriotism, but the strict constructionists of the South have never put one dollar in the people's pockets, nor did they save us from one single horror of reconstruction.

On the other hand, the South has stood back with her fingers in her mouth like a whimpering child, and positively refused to be comforted by the almighty Federal dollar. Hence her rivers and harbors remain unimproved, few of her cities boast of decent public buildings; and still some of her leaders ask her to stand back for fear of trampling on the loved Constitution. This sort of talk has gone on for fifty years, inflicting damage that cannot be undone. Our leaders told us we could succeed from the Union, but from the cold logic of battle we learned a different story. They now tell us we cannot use Federal money to dispel the darkness of illiteracy, but the logic of progress sings us a happier song. They tell us that to educate the negro will be to ruin him; but there is not an intelligent man in Alabama who does not know that you can no more educate the average negro than you can give him wings to fly.

The Blair bill proposes to give Alabama some millions of dollars; and for the sake of morality, of progress and justice; for the sake of posterity—let her have it. Better abridge national liberty than to forever grope in the darkness of ignorance and bigotry. Away with that self-denying spirit which makes Southerners hewers of wood and drawers of water for their Northern masters.

The Blair educational bill, in very truth, is not unconstitutional. In plain English words, the constitution of the United States sanctioned an act of the Provisional Congress, passed in 1857, which says that education must be forever encouraged. But then, it is not for me to argue this side of the question. That has been done to the satisfaction of nearly the entire Senate, and will be done to the satisfaction of the House.

Let us take the millions offered

us so freely; and then let all our Legislatures enact compulsory educational laws. Haven't we tarried too long by the dry stones and chips of fogism? Hasn't ignorance cursed our people too long already? Shall those so-called statesmen who have money to educate their own children step in between the poverty-stricken, hungry, starving, God-forsaken multitude and the golden land of promise? Must the light of knowledge be forever hidden from those upon whom fortune has frowned? No; let it not be so. Let the South take the millions offered. Let gushy sentimentalism give way to reason, to business, to progress.

It is an awful thing, Mr. Editor, for one man to grow up in ignorance, but who can measure the evil that must inevitably result from the ignorance of a vast empire of free people? It would put school houses in every township in Alabama and compel the Federal government to sustain them. Educating the people will never hurt the constitution, but we will yet see ignorance attempt its destruction. Ignorance will yet raise up a mob in this country which will appall the world with its devilry. Beware of the day when it comes.

Jacksonville

Baptistian

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

Alabama and the Educational Bill.
Senator Morgan is reported as being in his speech against the fair Educational bill, that the legislature of his State had not instructed her Senators in Congress as to Federal aid to education.

The Legislature had not instructed our Senators in this regard; but is did request both our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support such a bill. Here is the Joint Resolution, as it passed both Houses of the last Legislature and was approved by the Governor:

JOINT RESOLUTION
asking Aid from the Federal Government
for Educational Purposes.

That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be requested to secure the passage of a bill granting aid to education in the several States, on the basis of illiteracy, the amounts to be appropriated to be applied by the several States, through their Superintendents of Education.

Approved Dec. 11, 1882.

The Blair bill meets this resolution, and we trust that the Representatives in Congress, from Alabama, in considering the bill, will take this resolution of the State Legislature as expressive of the sentiment of the people of the State on this head.

It is said the bill will pass the House, if not defeated by Southern Congressmen. The Southern Congressman who votes against it, in our opinion, will sign his political death warrant. The Alabama Congressman who is most active in support of it will become very popular with the people of the State.

The United States Senate, in the passage of the Blair bill, recognized, in a marked degree, the Normal schools as an essential part of any perfect educational system, and made handsome provisions for them in the bill. Thus have that august body of law makers and statesmen given the Normal schools their unqualified endorsement. But probably Senators had not read the lofty and weighty arguments of the Oxford *News* against such institutions of "learning."

"THEY WANT EVERYTHING."

Mr. Editor:—In your last paper, I see an ill-tempered article against the citizens and the town of Jacksonville signed by "N." from Aniston.

In answer to the ill-natured charges against the citizens of Jacksonville, you present the facts so artistically nice and so scathing, crushing, pungent and refreshing, I am fearful, if the court house is moved, you will be in danger of being indicted by a grand jury of Aniston under a late act of the Legislature for cruelty to animals.

It seems there is no end to filling the purse-proud men of the protectionists and monopolists. They not only want your court house, but they want your "dark and filthy jail," to use as a city prison in place of their water tank. They want everything. They are able to establish a paper to advocate a high protective tax on pig iron and other necessary articles; in other words lay a heavy tax on all consumers and poor farmers to put money in the bloated and swelled pockets of the manufacturer.

That is not all. They are able to subsidize a cheap adjunct professor-of-protection and monopolies in the shape of the editor of the Oxford *News*, who is ready and eager to perform the part of a trick mule in the Aniston *Hot Blast* protection-tariff circus. Admit tance 10 cents, children under 50 years half price. Let us all go.

Yours fraternally and everlastingly,

ALLAH N.

WHO STRUCK WM. P?

Mr. REPUBLICAN:—Once at a cross-road muster Tom Higher, the great pugilist, knocked down Billy Patterson. Jim Jones saw Billy stretched out, threw off his coat and slapped his hands together and said, "Who struck Billy Patterson? Where is the man that struck Billy Patterson?"

Tom replied, "I am the man. What have you to say about it?"

"Well, Tom," replied Jim, "you hit him a hell of a lick."

Jim wants to know who hit "N." from Anniston, in the last Jacksonville REPUBLICAN. The editor replies, "I did it."

"Well, Lou, you hit him a—of a lick."

TITUS SCREWS.

REMOVAL TALK A SPECULATION.

ED. REPUBLICAN:—I see a great blow in the newspapers about removing the court house from Jacksonville to Anniston. I see in it only a nice dodge to induce sale of property at Anniston; for they must know, as sensible people, that such a thing as moving the court house is wholly impossible.

I did not think ten years ago, when the founders of Anniston came in as the recipients at the hand of a Radical Legislature of ten years exemption from taxation, that they would have grown into such vast importance as to be claiming the court house, in addition to the forty thousand dollars tax that the poor wool-hatted citizens of Calhoun have paid for them in those ten years; nor that now, in their magnitude and wealth, they would say through their organ, that these same wool-hatted citizens have nothing to protect. I see in their hue and cry after the court house only a speculation to Anniston, an effort to delude outsiders who know nothing of the county to move there.

I say let the venerable old court house stay where it is. It has been protected by these same wool-hatted citizens for over half a century. Less gassing of the *Hot Blast* about impossibilities would be better.

ONE WHO HAS NOTHING TO PROTECT.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

To the voters of the Democratic and Conservative party of Calhoun County:

At a meeting held by your executive committee on the 22d day of March 1884, a convention of the party was called to meet in the court house at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 17th of May next, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions in which we are entitled to representation, and to transact such other business pertaining to the interests of the party, as may properly come before it. The basis of beat representation agreed upon, is one delegate for every unit or greater fractional part thereof, of the votes polled for the democratic nominee for governor in the various precincts of the county at the last State election.

J. X. M. CALDWELL,
Chairman Dem. and Con. party
in Calhoun County.
J. J. WILLETT, Sec'y.

To the Democratic and Conservative Party of Calhoun County:

The undersigned would recommend to Beat Executive Committees to call beat meetings of the party to choose delegates to the County convention, for Saturday the 3rd day of May, two weeks prior to the day set for the convention. Where for any reason, beat committees fail to act, the voters of each beat are requested to assemble at the polling places of their respective beats on said 3rd day of May, and select delegates to the county Convention.

J. M. CALDWELL,
Chairman County Ex. Com.

Call for Beat Meeting of Democrats of
Beat No. 1—Jacksonville Beat.

The Democratic voters of Beat No. 1 are hereby requested to meet at the court house, in Jacksonville, Saturday, May 3d, at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention called for Saturday, May 17th.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Ch'm. Beat Ex. Com.

Coke Mining at Broken Arrow.

The Broken Arrow Coal and Coke Company have recently completed 25 coke ovens under the superintendence of Mr. Gutelius, lately from Connellsburg, Pa. We are reliably informed that this coke is superior to any made in the South, and from reliable data estimate that it can be furnished f.o.b. for \$1.12 per ton. We do not state that the above named company can now furnish it at that price, but that it may furnish it when their mines are sufficiently developed to furnish slack enough to supply the ovens. The daily capacity of the 25 ovens is 40 tons of coke. We understand that the company contemplates the erection of 50 more ovens the coming season.

These they have modeled on plans perfected by Mr. Gutelius and are the best and most economical we have ever seen.—Alabama Industrial.

Parties in Jacksonville are largely interested in this fine property, and the women, she wrung her hands and cried hysterically that

SEALED UNTO HIM.

A STORY OF THE EARLY DAYS OF MORMONISM.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER,
Author of "Songs of the Sierras," "The Danites," "Monarchs and Rulers," etc.

Printed in this paper by special arrangement with the Author.

CHAPTER VI.

BURNED IN THE LAKE.

The Danite leader now beckoned our party to move on, bidding us leave the heaviest log-chain behind. The horsemen merely glanced at each other. They knew what was to be done, and swung into the saddle as one man. No Cromwell ever had troopers obedient as were these ignorant and desperate followers of the false religion in America.

If you who have this question to settle, sooner or later, will only stop to consider a moment, you will observe that all such monstrosities that poor human nature has brought forth on the earth have two elements for their establishment: one, the father of them, a learned man, a superficially learned man, a "crank;" and the other element, densely ignorant mass of mankind to sow his doctrines among, to mature and maintain them when they take root. And these two elements are never wanting in recruits. They never will be while ignorance is so general upon the earth. Of course you cannot destroy the leaders, the "cranks," men crazy over their books and about religion. But you can utterly destroy their following.

At a meeting held by your executive committee on the 22d day of March 1884, a convention of the party was called to meet in the court house at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 17th of May next, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions in which we are entitled to representation, and to transact such other business pertaining to the interests of the party, as may properly come before it. The basis of beat representation agreed upon, is one delegate for every unit or greater fractional part thereof, of the votes polled for the democratic nominee for governor in the various precincts of the county at the last State election.

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These they have modeled on plans perfected by Mr. Gutelius and are the best and most economical we have ever seen.—Alabama Industrial.

Parties in Jacksonville are largely interested in this fine property, and the women, she wrung her hands and cried hysterically that

the girl was in the coffin and they were going to bury her in the lake.

The woman was silenced with effort, and all stood still as death, waiting, waiting. The moon seemed only a little higher up above us, only a little higher on the hill, and oh, so pale and pitiful and sorrowing she seemed! The far white mountains of snow shone like silver in this whitest and brightest of silver moons this side of Arabia.

Why were we compelled to stand here and see all this? Surely they meant to murder this girl and make us witness it, in order to spread terror and the fear of their power to "judge" and execute judgment through the land. Here was a murder to which the murderers demanded witnesses and compelled the presence of witnesses.

And when I did return I came from London to write up the trial of Brigham Young, who was then being tried for his life for complicity in murders like this.

By good fortune I found an old friend of mine was then the Governor of the Territory. We searched

this spot for the skeletons; and, as before observed, the lake had so filled that, while we found the buried rock and little island, we

found nothing more.

I told a Mormon elder this story, and he earnestly assured me that all we had seen of the end was the mirage—a delusion; that the missionary did not drown the girl, but had taken this course to save her from the Danites; that he had left the girl in the willows, to fall in with the next train that came by, while he had thrown only his bag of bread or something of that sort with the chain about it into the black waters of the great lake. Let us hope so at least.

like a sunrise, closed over, and all was still again in the heart of the great dark waters of death.

A hand was lifted to us from the nearest horseman, and we passed over the hill right in the face of the great round moon now settling down to rest in the far-off Sierras, and I never saw the place again for twenty years or more.

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THE END.

THE BLAIR EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Cor. Montgomery Advertiser.

The Blair educational bill is now out of the Senate and before the House. As passed by the Senate, the bill appropriates \$77,000,000 to be expended in eight years. Under its provisions, Alabama would get something over \$800,000 the first year, and about \$1,000,000 the third year, and so on, that State ranking about third in point of illiteracy.

The bill is as near unobjectionable as such a bill could be framed, and its friends are confident that it will pass the House by a large majority. There appears to be little doubt of it ultimately becoming a law. Certain it is that there will be no organized effort to defeat it in the House, and if it is defeated it will be by a spontaneous uprising of the Representatives, rather than by preconceived hostility.

The measure in the House comes mostly from Southern Democrats, who oppose it because of its alleged unconstitutionality. It is argued that in the past the most faithful defenders of the Constitution have been found in the ranks of Southern Democracy, and hence the South should oppose this educational bill. That may, or may not be complimentary to our patriots, but the strict constructionists of the South have never put one dollar in the people's pockets, nor did they save us from one single horror of reconstruction.

On the other hand, the South has stood back with her fingers in her mouth like a whimpering child and positively refused to be comforted by the almighty Federal dollar. Hence her rivers and harbors remain unimproved, few of her cities boast of decent public buildings; and still some of her leaders ask her to stand back for fear of trampling on the loved Constitution. This sort of talk has gone on for fifty years, inflicting damage that fifty years of peace and plenty cannot undo. Our leaders told us we could secede from the Union, but from the cold logic of battle we learned a different story. They now tell us we cannot use Federal money to dispel the darkness of illiteracy, but the logic of progress sings us a happier song. They tell us that to educate the negro will be to ruin him; but there is not an intelligent man in Alabama who does not know that you can no more educate the average negro than you can give him wings to fly. The Blair bill proposes to give Alabama some millions of dollars; and for the sake of morality, of progress and justice, for the sake of posterity—let her have it. Better abridge national liberty than to forever grope in the darkness of ignorance and bigotry. Away with that constitutional chaff; away with that self-denying spirit which makes Southerners hewers of wood and drawers of water for their Northern masters.

The Blair educational bill, in very truth, is not unconstitutional. In plain English words, the constitution of the United States sanctioned an act of the Provisional Congress, passed in 1837, which says that education must be encouraged. But, then, it is not for me to argue this side of the question. That has been done to the satisfaction of nearly the entire Senate, and will be done to the satisfaction of the House.

As said before, we could see but indistinctly now. By and by some one saw the monstrous giant once more pushing his long black box before him down toward the lake, and drew a boat that was hidden there up in a little cove formed by the waters of the brook. We could not see the girl now. What was being done?

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us so freely; and then let all our Legislatures enact compulsory educational laws. Haven't we cheated our heads for our hearts long enough? Haven't we tarried too long by the dry stones and chips of fog? Hasn't ignorance cursed our people too long already? Shall those so-called statesmen who have money to educate their own children step in between the poverty-stricken, hungry, starving, God-forsaken multitude and the golden land of promise? Must the love of knowledge be forever hidden from those upon whom fortune had frowned? No; let it not be so. Let the South take the millions offered. Let gushy sentimentalism give way to reason, to business, to

The Republican.

APRIL 19, 1884.

Lumpkin, Ga., had an incendiary fire Saturday night, which was applied to the Court-house. Robbery was the purpose, but the thief or thieves got nothing. The fire was put out.

Probably the largest and finest perfect plate glass ever made in this country has just been finished in Jeffersonville, Ky. It contains 154 square feet and measures 10x21 inches.

Northern capitalists have invested several hundred thousand dollars in Calera property, and the town is on a boom. The name of the place has been changed to Nottingham.

Clinton, Ky., is wrestling with several cases of small-pox, the gift of a negro tramp who had enjoyed the hospitalities of the town. A good many Kentucky villages will institute the shotgun quarantine against tramps.

Since the Duke of Albany's death it has been discovered that he was a young man of remarkable talents. Perhaps something good would even be said about the Prince of Wales were he to suddenly "shuffle off" this mortal coil."

Philadelphia has a molasses pipe line. It runs from a wharf to the so-called "smear house." The molasses is heated by steam to thin it, and is then conducted through the pipe a distance of 1,000 feet. The saving in cartage is considerable.

It's about time now for the noble "306" medallists to raise the cry for Grant. It is very evident that the fight between the Author and Blaine men will be to the knife, and somebody will have to take the Republican Presidential nomination as a peacemaker.

Rev. R. T. Nabors, chaplain of the Vanderbilt University, died at Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday of last week. Until recently he was a member of the North Alabama conference, and pastor of the Methodist church at Tuscaloosa. He was the son-in-law of Dr. A. S. Andrews, president of the Southern University at Greensboro, and one of the most brilliant pulpit orators in the South.

Charles Barrett, of Ashburnham, Mass., took out a \$1,000 policy in 1846, when he was fifty-eight. He is ninety-six, and the company has just sent him a check for the full amount, with the explanation that he has outlived the mortality table, being the only member of that company, or of any other in the country, who has thus beaten the record.

The exact number of people killed and wounded during the Cincinnati riot will probably never be known, as many of the wounded were carried away by friends. The number of those killed outright or dying at the hospital up to Tuesday last week is 41. The number known to be wounded is 120, and there are probably half as many more not reported.

Marion Democrat: "The Texas Blue Grass is something that every farmer and stock raiser should have. As it grows all winter and affords excellent pasture through the year, there is no calculating its value. Unlike the Johnson grass, it can be killed out without much trouble, if desired, but a grass so valuable is worth more than anything else that could be put upon the land."

Chilton View: "Mr. A. P. DeBardeleben has returned from Texas. He has for some time been running Ford's Hotel at San Antonio. He says he would rather be a porter at the Clifton House, than the owner of a cattle ranch in Texas, and furthermore, that he would rather be a pine tree in Alabama than a white man in Texas."

The Louisville Courier-Journal stands up manfully for the South. Referring to the Cincinnati riot it says: "They don't manage mobs in that way in the South. There, when they think it necessary to lynch a man, they lynch him without burning down court houses and jails, gutting stores, sacrificing from fifty to a hundred lives, and then allowing the criminal to escape their clutches."

The Alabama press association will meet in Eufaula Wednesday, the 7th of May. This will be the 14th annual session, and the indications are that it will be largely attended. The brethren of the State press are speaking out and telling of their intention to be on hand. These annual gatherings are most pleasant social occasions, and are highly enjoyed by the newspaper men and their lady friends, who so graciously lend their charming presence, and contribute so largely to the pleasures of this season of recreation from editorial labor. The coming session will be no exception in this regard to the most pleasant one that has preceded it. The cultured citizens of Eufaula never deal in half-way measures, and always extend their hospitality on a scale limited only by the demands, because they never so large, of the occasion calling for its manifestation.

THE FLOOD IN CALHOUN.

Monday morning, about 8 o'clock A.M., a tremendous rain storm visited this section. The rain fell in torrents until about 12 o'clock, M., when it ceased. Monday night, it began to pour down again, accompanied with vivid lightning, some hail and peal after peal of thunder, and rained in torrents until after midnight.

The accounts so far brought indicate that the rain was general. The streams of the county, in all parts, were swollen far beyond the highest water mark ever known. The general damage throughout the county cannot be less than two hundred thousand dollars. Every railroad running through the county has been badly washed, and no train from any quarter has been able to reach the towns of the county since the rain. On some of the lines it will be many days yet before trains will be running through.

Many bridges over important streams of the county, some of them that have stood for twenty years or more, have been swept away, and the county will be put to many thousands of dollars expense to replace them.

Several mills along streams of the county have been totally or partially destroyed.

In more than one instance houses and barns along the streams have been swept away, and some stock have been drowned.

The freshly ploughed land along the creeks and on the hillsides has been badly washed and in some instances will have to be replanted. Large amounts of guano have been lost in these surface washings.

Fences have been carried away by the flood, and farmers will have to go to work at once to replace them at a time when they are very anxious to be putting in their crops.

So far we have heard of the loss of but one life, and that was a colored driver from Mr. Dobbins' livery stable in Anniston. He had carried a party of ladies, in a carriage across a bridge spanning a little stream in the town. As he returned the bridge gave way and precipitated him into the stream and he was drowned. The horses got out, but the carriage at last accounts had reached Choccolocco and was floating down the swollen stream.

Communication has been cut off from nearly every distant part of the county by the washing away of bridges and we have not learned near all the particulars of damage done.

We hear that the mill, factory, bridge and everything at Morrisville, has been washed away, damaging Mr. E. G. Morris to the extent of several thousand dollars. The creek at this point is said to have been six feet higher than ever known before.

The bridge at the old iron works has been washed away.

The bridge at Mallory's old mill place on Choccolocco has been washed away and the mill property considerably damaged.

The mill house of Mr. DeFrees near Rabbit Town was washed away.

The mill of Mr. Marion Whitesides was damaged to some extent.

The bridge across the Tallahatchie at Aderhold's mill was washed away and the mill property damaged to some extent.

The bridge across Ohatchie, at Read's mill, has been destroyed. Loyd's bridge has been washed away.

The bridge at Alexander's, on Tallahatchie, has been partly washed away.

The bridge on the Jacksonville and Gadsden road, across Tallahatchie, has been washed away.

The Hebron bridge, on Ohatchie has been partly destroyed.

The private bridge at the Abernathy mill, lately bought of Mess. Stevenson & Francis by Mr. Isaac Morris, was washed away and the mill damaged to some extent.

These are probably not all. It is safe to say that ten thousand dollars will not repair the damage to the bridges of the county.

Much of the trestle work and grading on the Ga. Pacific road has been washed away, and it is said the tunnel at Davisville has caved in. It will be a long while before trains can run on this road, it is said.

The trestle-work and much of the grading on the E. & W. road has been washed away and it will be some time before trains run on this road.

The E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. has suffered in this regard also, but not to the extent of the others, and trains are expected through this week. They now run from Selma to Alabama Furnace, five miles below Oxford.

The damage to railroad property in Anniston alone will reach one hundred thousand dollars it is said.

We have not learned of the damage to the Anniston & Atlantic road, but is doubtless great.

Never before in the history of this county has there been such a destructive flood; but the people look at the matter philosophically and have gone to work heroically to repair the damage. It is a great calamity, but we may console ourselves that it was not so great as that which lately visited the people along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries; nor so destructive to life as were the cyclones that have swept over other portions of the country.

The attention of voters of Beat No. 1, is called to the call, on the first page of this paper, for a Beat meeting Saturday the 3rd day of May, to select delegates to the County Convention, which meets in the court house here the 17th day of May. It is hoped the voters of the Beat will turn out at the time named and see to it that good men are selected to represent the Beat in the County Convention.

Capt. J. N. Hood, Chairman of the Beat Executive Committee of Cross Plains Beat, has called a meeting of Democratic voters of his Beat for Saturday the 3rd day of May, pursuant to recommendation of the Chairman of the County Executive Committee. It is hoped that other Beats will follow, and that at the coming convention every beat in the county will be represented. Let Democrats turn out generally.

If the people of the Beats will turn out generally at their Beat meetings and select good and true men to represent them at the County Convention there need be no fear that the action of the convention will not be reflective of the wishes of the people. Give a portion of the 3rd day of May to the interests of your party. If from any reason, your Beat Committee does not act, go out with your neighbors on that day anyhow and send up to the county convention representation from your beat. It is your right and your duty to do so.

HE DON'T BELIEVE THEM GENUINE.

CHOCOLOCOCO VALLEY April 16.

Mr. Ed.—We see in the last week's Oxford News two letters purporting to have been written from Rabbit Town and White Plains, respectively. Now some of us old farmers don't want to ask the writer of those assertions to come and consult us to know how we stand as to candidates &c., but since the publication of epistles *hating* from our creek, quite a considerable talk has been going the rounds as to who wrote them and where he got his ammunition to load his two pound double-barreled howitzer which he shoots from behind breast works with head logs.

We don't have much news here, but I'll give you what is this. Bill Johnson's old hoss got his i'ock ed out tuther nite. Sam Golden went home wid Sally Crow from meetin last Sundy. Squire Smith went by here yesterdy a ridin mighty fast. I guess the doctor went back wid him. Riah says they bin lookin.

If I had the eloquent rhetorical powers of oratory like bruder Nickels of yo town I'd lectriky to the people of dis county on the 30th day of April 1884 for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of repairing, or rebuilding of damaged bridges by the late freshets, and any other business in which people may be interested, and the County Commissioners will take notice accordingly.

Yo respectable Unker,

MOSES.

MOSES' MUSINGS.

WHITE PLAINS, April 14th.
Mr. GRANT—Seain' dat none of yo culur writes yu de nuse frum these parts, and not wantin' us to be behind in dis matter, I takes it on myself to give yu sum happenins an sum of my musins. Yes while the star burns I muses and Riah she nits and nuds.

I bin a scriber to yo paper a long time, I think it gits better an better. May be it is cause yu makes it at home. I do lov homade things. When me an aboss made our bread an mete at home it was a heap better an mo' of it too. And when old Miss and Riah made our close on the loom at home, they lasted longer than they do now, and we had mo' of them too, an the old homade licker was better than the pisen stuff they sell now. But them good old times is past, and sometimes when I gits to musin on em my eyes gits misty and I wonder is they never comin any mo.

Well, I see they ar goin to haul de old court hous down to Anniston. I tell ya dat will be a job. I ain't bin thor'ly much since that time Mr. Whitlock was the boss and they had me and Jim an Tom an Sam an sum mor' than for the jury. Mr. Whitlock looked at us an tol us we better go home an make corn an cotton, an let de white men settle the difficulties of dis country, and I thought so too, for I needed it was all I could do to settle mine an Riah's difficulties, an sometimes it is mo' than I can do an I jest lets Riah herself. But I don't want to see the court house down, I ain't got nothing agin Anniston. I think it is a Noble town and I am glad it belongs to Calhoun county, but I think it looks a little Tylerian like to want to take so much from yo town when you need it so bad. I bin a talkin wid my culur about it an wabt edid not to have anything to do wid it. All cept me. He say he boun to have a han in dat job.

I never hear till last week bout so many gittin kicked out dat time. They must a had Mr. Sheds little mule up to that do the kickin.

Last week I was jist plum whipped out. I had a fine Ish tater patch. They was big an strong, an one mornin I went out an that they was fros-bit, a lookin for the world like a pack of candidates after de lection, an I told Riah if the cuident look no better than that we would jist cover em up wid dat.

We dont have much news here, but I'll give yo what is this. Bill Johnson's old hoss got his i'ock ed out tuther nite. Sam Golden went home wid Sally Crow from meetin last Sundy. Squire Smith went by here yesterdy a ridin mighty fast. I guess the doctor went back wid him. Riah says they bin lookin.

If I had the eloquent rhetorical powers of oratory like bruder Nickels of yo town I'd lectriky to the people of dis county on the 30th day of April 1884 for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of repairing, or rebuilding of damaged bridges by the late freshets, and any other business in which people may be interested, and the County Commissioners will take notice accordingly.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

april 19-31

A Soldier's Bright Idea.

Detroit Free Press.
One day soon after Pope's defeat at second bull run and Chantilly, a private soldier belonging to an Ohio regiment sought an interview with his captain, and announced that he had a plan for a military campaign, which must certainly result in crushing out the rebellion. The officer very naturally inquired for particulars, but the soldier refused to reveal them, and asked for a chance to lay his plans before Pope himself. After some delay he was given a pass to headquarters. He did not get to see Pope, but after the chief of staff had coaxed and promised and threatened for a quarter of an hour the buckeye stood up and replied:

"Well, sir, my plan is for John Pope and Bob Lee to swap commands, and if we don't like the south inside of sixty days you may shoot me for a patent hay-fork swindler!"

When he returned to camp he was naturally asked what success he met with, and he ruefully replied:

"Wall, they had a plan of their own."

"What was it?"

"Why, they took me out and booted me for a mile and a half."

Frank James, one of the noted James brothers desperadoes, will be tried at Huntsville this week for the Muscle shoals robbery.

An English traveler says that the chief characteristic of New York people is that they look one way while walking another, and that others have great trouble in dodging them.

Tax Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the following lands and lots were deeded by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 14th day of April, 1884, it being the second Monday and a regular term of said court, to be sold for the taxes and costs of 1882 and 1883, and said lots will be sold Monday the 5th day of May 1884, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., to satisfy said tax and costs.

Henry Burroughs, Precinct No. 7, W. 1/4 of NE 1/4 Sec. 10, T. 13, R. 7, 80 acres Tax for 1882 and 1883. Tax and costs \$13.42.

Ben Coffey, Precinct No. 8, fraction No. 8 and part of fraction No. 7, section 82, township 12, range 9, 70 acres. Tax of 1882-3. Tax and costs \$10.30.

Jno. T. Faulkner, Precinct No. 12, One house and lot in Davison, bounded on the west by Mrs. Tomlin, on the east by the public road, on the north by the school house lot. Tax of 1883. Tax and costs \$15.40.

A. L. Woodfill, Precinct No. 13, one house and lot in Oxford, tax 1883. Tax and costs \$10.00.

Mrs. L. McClellan, Precinct No. 16, One third of fractions 11, 12, 13, 14, S. 34, T. 12, R. 10, 157 acres. Tax 1883. Tax and costs \$14.80.

Owner unknown, Precinct No. 2, NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 and NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, Sec. 19, T. 15, R. 7. Tax for ten years up to and including 1883. Tax and costs \$18.16.

D. Z. Goodlett, Tax Collector.

april 19-31

MOORE, MOORE & HANLEY,

P. O. Box 259, Birmingham, Alabama.

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The Republican.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
We are authorized to announce W. W. Whiteside as a candidate for Representative to be elected at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce H. Wm. M. Hanes as a candidate for Representative.

We are authorized to announce H. J. Dean as a candidate for Representative.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce D. H. Adelhorst as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce John A. Cobb as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce W. J. Scott as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Minus W. Woodruff, as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce J. A. Landers as a candidate for Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit the votes of the citizens of Calhoun County for the office of Sheriff of this County at the ensuing election.

FRANK M. GARDNER.

We are authorized to announce Andrew J. Farmer as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce W. H. Cooper as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce A. M. Morgan as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce J. D. Pruitt as a candidate for Sheriff.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce F. M. Treadaway as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Henry F. Montgomery as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Col. J. McNeill as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Blackstone J. Matthews as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Wm. P. Downing as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce William A. Driskill as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce D. Z. Gealott as a candidate for Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce D. C. Savage as a candidate for Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce J. R. Kirby as a candidate for Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce Washington Dickie as a candidate for Tax Collector.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce J. J. Skeletor as a candidate for County Treasurer.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce J. C. Watson as a candidate for County Commissioner.

ED. REPUBLICAN.—The friends of W. G. Duke, in Beat 6, request that you announce his name as a candidate for County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce S. D. McClellan as a candidate for County Commissioner.

The friends of Wm. E. Melon Jr., of Beat No. 17 request us to announce his name as a candidate for Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce M. E. Ezelle, for County Commissioner.

Go to Porter, Martin & Co's and try their celebrated S. J. B. cigars.

See new announcements for Commissioner last week and this week.

Prof. Wm. J. Borden returned from Florida, last week. He went in search of health and found it.

R. B. Kelley, Esq. of Oxford, was up Wednesday, and reported great damage by the floods in the Southern end of the county.

The washing up of the Railroads has completely cut us off from the outside world this week and if the REPUBLICAN is not so newsworthy as common, this will account for it.

Fine young Tennessee mules for sale by Martin & Wilkerson.

As soon as communication can be restored with all parts of the county, we shall doubtless receive full accounts of the destruction by flood, all of which we will lay before our readers next week.

Jacksonville is putting on her Sunday clothes for the District Conference. The members of the Conference and visitors will be treated with that warm hospitality for which the old town has been long distinguished.

One firm in Birmingham takes eight columns in the Birmingham Age to advertise a cigar, and gives a cigar with every copy of that issue of the paper. Here is a firm believer in the value of prints in ink. It will pay him. Money spent in advertising is well spent.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Francis & Co., Dealers in Shoes, Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Francis until lately was a member of the firm of Francis, Cobbs & Co., one of the best firms in Montgomery. Those who have seen his handsome store rooms and superb stock in Birmingham speak in terms of highest praise of it. Notice that orders for five dollars or over are sent to you express free. Mr. Francis is too well known in this section to need commendation from us. Give him a trial order.

All kinds of Lumber for sale by Martin & Wilkerson.

We learn with regret that Mr. J. W. Wilkerson, father of S. R. Wilkerson of this place, is lying at the point of death at his home in Nancy's Creek valley. He is about 80 years old.

The Earliest of the Season.

Thursday Mrs. M. E. Francis sent to the REPUBLICAN office a bowl of strawberries resting in a nest of flowers. These are undoubtedly the earliest strawberries of the season for this section. Mrs. F. has a large bed of very fine strawberries.

Fire in Jacksonville Thursday.

Thursday morning about 2 o'clock the town was aroused from slumber by the rapid ringing of the court house bell. It was a fire alarm, and the fire was found to be in the store of Brittain Bros. & Co. near the depot, but too far under headway to be checked.

The building and stock were burned to the ground, Mr. Brittain barely escaping with his life. The loss is estimated at \$6,500; insurance \$4,500, we learn.

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Market House.

Go to Jake, the butcher, who will sell you good beef three times a week, to-wit: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Market house on square, April 19-20.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretoexisting between the undersigned, under the firm name of McCormick & Co., or McCormick & Acker, doing a general merchandising business in Jacksonville, was dissolved by mutual consent the 1st day of April 1884. J. D. McCormick has the books of the firm and is to pay all debts and collect all dues of the firm.

Hon. G. W. Hewitt has confided to a Birmingham Age reporter that he does not want to be re-elected to the seat in congress.

SHINGLES.

My sawed Cypress Shingles, all white, are all made with best cheapest, smoothest and lie closer than any other. Write for prices to SALVADOR SUTTON, Bolling, Ala.

April 19-20.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

Family Groceries in large and select quantity. Fancy Groceries, Confections, Powder, Shot, &c. Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Woodenware and everything kept in a general stock of merchandise.

It is our aim to please our patrons, and we shall sell goods this year at a reasonable profit on same. Our motto shall be

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Our patrons and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Proceedings of Chancery Court.

John D. Hoke, estate, vs. John Key et al. Continued.

W. C. Scarbrough, Ex'r, vs. Francis E. Owens et al. Continued under order of reference to Register.

Geo. W. Williams & Co., et al. vs. A. O. Stewart et al. Confirmation of Register's report of sale of property and final decree.

A. Shamblin, Adm'r, vs. Price & Price. Confirmation of Register's report of sale of property and final decree.

A. H. Humphries vs. J. M. Hays. Continued under former order of reference.

A. Cameron vs. Joseph P. Burns. Continued.

Central City Insurance Co., et al. vs. Town of Jacksonville. Confirmation of Register's report of sale. Cause continued.

A. J. West vs. A. D. Casey. Confirmation of report of sale of Register and final decree.

A. W. Francis vs. H. L. Stevenson. Final decree.

T. W. Francis vs. H. L. Stevenson, Adm'r, et al. Confirmation of Register's report of sale and final decree.

D. G. Hutchins vs. Lucinda Hutchins. Continued on account of absence of complainant's solicitor.

P. C. Crook vs. Oscar Crook, Adm'r, et al. Complainant has leave to amend his bill. Cause continued.

Columbus Crow vs. Harriet Crow Bill dismissed on motion of complainant.

W. J. Smith vs. John Ross. Bill dismissed without prejudice.

Richard L. Campbell vs. Woodstock Iron Co., et al. Demurrs to bill overruled and the defendants have sixty days to answer.

John D. Blackwell vs. David Lodge. Bill dismissed.

Jeff Prestidge vs. Martha Ann Prestidge. Case continued.

Mattie Woodruff, by her next friend, vs. Jesse Woodruff. Final decree of divorce.

E. Tenn. Va. Ga. R. R. Co., vs. Maria E. Williams, Adm'r. Decree overruling motion to dismiss bill and leave to defendant to file answer.

Jno. F. Smith and Henry Snow vs. John H. Prendergast, et al. Decree overruling demurrer and leave to defendants to file an answer within 30 days.

Lidia A. Weir vs. Geo. Browning. Death of Complainant suggested and leave to revive in name of representative when qualified.

Joseph H. Francis vs. Geo. Wilson. Cause settled and decree for costs against defendant.

E. T. V. & Ga. R. R. Co. vs. E. & W. R. Will be heard on the 23d inst., at Talladega, on motion to dissolve injunction.

PEEK'S HILL PARAGRAPHS.

Fine weather for awhile and then torrents of rain.

A Sunday school was organized here last Sunday with Rev. A. W. Stevenson as superintendent.

Mad dog excitement has subsided in this section.

Peeks Hill Beat will decide in August that they want the court house to remain where is, so far as they have to do with the matter.

We are not quite "sick" enough yet to give it to Anniston. We will have to get much sicker than we are now, and we don't see any reason why we should.

SURGEON'S LIFE WORK.

This famous London preacher has engaged for many years on a great literary undertaking which he calls The Treasury of David. It is an exceedingly valuable commentary on the Psalms, altogether different from ordinary works of this kind. Few men living are as interesting writers as is Mr. Spurgeon. Dr. John Hall says of this great work that "for instruction it is without an equal," and Dr. Philip Schaff says "that it is the most important work of the age on the Psalms." It is published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York. See their large book advertisement on another page.

Strayed.

One red mule cow, and calf, cow with swallow-fork mark in right ear, and crop and two slits in left ear. Any information to Jake, the butcher, and the farmer will find the advertising columns of his newspaper as indispensable to him as does the merchant himself.

In order to encourage advertising from these sources, we make special low rates for them.

Have you anything to sell, or buy?

Go to our advertising columns and tell the people of the county of it. It won't cost you but a trifle.

SHINGLES.

My sawed Cypress Shingles, all white, are all made with best cheap-

Jacksonville Republican.

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

FOR ANOTHER AND NOT FOR SELF.

When necessary in a campaign we always give and expect hard blows, and therefore we care not a fig how many stale slanders Corporal McHan's bushwhackers may disinter and throw at us. The things they rehash have been told to the people of Calhoun before by old soreheads we have encountered and whose opposition we have overcome; but when it comes to abuse of one of our correspondents, we feel like resenting for him the attacks of such disreputable fellows or fellow, as the case may be. Our correspondent at Oxford has been assailed through the columns of the *News* in terms that nobody but a blackguard would employ. It is thought the editor of the *News* is the author of the letters to his own paper which purport to come from Jacksonville and Rabbit Town and other points. It is believed by many at Oxford that he is, and the mere fact that people in the community in which he lives can believe him capable of doing such a thing carries with it its own stinging comment. No word that we could add would serve to set him out in worse light.

The gentleman at Oxford, so ruthlessly assailed through the paper of this pious old fraud, is one of the oldest and most honored citizens of Oxford, and the offense which brought on his head the sluice of dirty abuse through the columns of the *News*, was the statement of a true fact that the *News* did not represent the sentiment of the people of Oxford on the removal question. For this he has been blackguarded by a man not worthy the honor of blacking his boots.

Our correspondent may take comfort in the fact that the abuse of such creatures is high praise, in the estimation of decent people. When this election is over, and the people of the county have set down heavily on Corporal McHan and his squad of bushwhackers, and the men who have hired him to do their dirty work have no further use for him, we apprehend that he will put his little printing office in his grip sack and seek some other community to victimize, as he has done before. No paper, so far as we know, has ever lived with which he was connected. Such paper always breed within itself the malaria that killed it.

HOW COURTEOUS THEY ARE.

Week before last Mr. N. of Aniston, wrote us a polite note asking us to lay his communication signed "N." before the editors of the *Republican*. As an act of courtesy we did so, and made such reply as we thought it demanded. Some of his statements and insinuations we flatly contradicted. Now mark. After asking and receiving this courtesy at our hands, and getting his views before our readers through our courtesy, we find his article reprinted from the *Republican* in his own paper, the *Hot Blast*, with his *prudently left off*.

Mr. N. not only fails to make good his charges against honorable men, but reiterates them and hides out of sight a flat contradiction of them. He receives a courtesy and repays with a discourtesy. Smart but not manly. We confess that we thought him a fair fighter, who would scorn to strike below the belt; but it appears we estimated him too highly. If he is content with the position this affair has placed him in, we certainly are.

The suppression of the reply to his much vaunted production, is as much a confession as we could desire that it went home to the mark.

Among the calls we publish for beat meetings is one this week from the Executive Committee of Alexandria beat. It is hoped the Democratic voters of every beat in the county will turn out on the 3rd day of May, at their polling places, and select delegates to the county convention. It is important that every beat in the county should be represented, and we hope that patriotic men in every beat will talk the matter over among themselves and go out on

that day, whether the beat committee has made a call or not. Voters can assemble and select delegates on that day under the chairmanship of the chairman of the county executive committee. Speak this matter to your neighbor.

FENCE OR NO FENCE.

The Matter Discussed in the Light of the Recent Flood.

ALEXANDRIA, April 18th. ED. REPUBLICAN.—The disastrous snow storms, cyclones and freshets since the first of January are certainly appalling when we consider the loss of life and property caused thereby. No period of equal length in the history of the country has been fraught with such violence of elemental disturbances attended with such fatality, suffering and destruction. The rivers in a number of States have been higher and the cold in the Northwest more severe than ever before known. Numerous cyclones in rapid succession have swept over our beloved South and some portions of the North, while our country has remained comparatively unharmed until the terrible flood of the 15th inst. Now we are brought face to face with the destruction that seems bent upon visiting every section. Mills are washed away or damaged, which in some instances represent the loss of a life time's labor. The bridges are all gone, some of which will necessarily be rebuilt at a cost to every tax payer's pocket, and the cultivated lands are badly washed. Another great hardship to be endured and one imposed by law is the immediate rebuilding of fencing along the water courses at a time when all the muscle and energy on the farm are needed to prepare and seed the land. We bow with reverence to the decrees of an Allwise God but nature has planted an uncontrollable spirit in the breast of every intelligent being that prompts them to rebel against unjust laws of man. Now, is it just or right to compel men by law to leave off their farming operations at this busy season and work for days and weeks in building fences to protect their crops from other peoples' stock?

Let every right thinking man put this question to himself. I venture the assertion that Tallahatchie and its tributaries have washed away during this freshet not less than one hundred miles of fencing. Stop and think reader before you contradict this statement, remember you must count every break of forty-five or fifty yards in every branch and hollow, as well as those on the main streams.

I venture another assertion, in this county the cost of splitting rails and repairing fences since Christmas, outside the big work now to be done will amount to more if it could be carefully counted up, than all the stock in the county that run out are worth.

My purpose in writing this article, Mr. Editor, is to call attention of the people to the pressing necessity of a stock law in the near future, and I believe that an election should be held next spring, and that if said law adopted it should go into effect on the 1st of January following. (1884.) I think a conference of the friends of the measure should be held during the Court week in August after the excitement of the general election when they can make their wishes known to the Representative elect.

In the meantime, the people should impress upon the different candidates for the Legislature their views upon the matter. I do not think it should be made an issue in the present canvass and hope there will be no candidates of the party.

Thank you, I said, feeling pretty sure of my course.

After some further questions left the apothecary, and repaired to the office of Horace Granger, the street and number of which I had ascertained.

No; look on it—reason as I might—I could not bring myself to believe that the stranger hanging in that bare room had put the rope around his own neck.

I told the coroner of my belief, but whether he coincided with me or not, it is certain his jury did not, for they brought in a verdict of suicide.

The body was placed in the mortuary for recognition, and I requested that it should be kept there as long as possible, for I had a desire to see what I could do in working up the trial case.

Should said conference be held and decide it best to postpone the demand for a "stock law election" for a year or two I will cheerfully acquiesce.

L. D. MILLER.

Wholesale Poisoning at Louisville.

Louisville, April 21.—Members of six different families living in West End have been poisoned by eating cake purchased from a confectioner. A child of George Gross has died and ten others have suffered terribly but will recover. The poison was arsenic but how it got in the cake is not known.

LURED TO HIS DOOM.

BY AN ENGLISH DETECTIVE.

It was a very singular, mysterious and complicated case.

In a bare room of an old house in the vicinity of London Bridge Railway Station a man was found dead, hanging by a small cord to a hook driven into the wall, his feet close in brackets.

I have [found her and locked] her up in a [private room.] Come on and use a parent's authority.

Take the last day train, and I will [meet you] at London Bridge station G.

Judging from this, it was a case of a runaway daughter, whom "G." had followed and captured in London, and whom the anxious father had come on to see and probably take back with him.

He was well-dressed, had a gold watch in his pocket, to which was attached a heavy gold chain; he had a diamond stud in his shirt-front, and a cluster ring of diamonds on one finger; he had also a pocket-book on his person containing over two hundred pounds in bank notes.

It was therefore evident that he had not committed suicide on account of poverty, nor murdered for his money.

Was it suicide, or was it murder? There was no scrap of paper on his person to tell who the stranger was, nor his motive for the murderous deed, if it did it.

The room, which was an upper story of an old building, the lower portion of which was occupied by a commission agent, contained no article of furniture.

It had been rented about ten days previous to a rather venerable-looking man, who walked a little lame and wore goggles, who said he wanted it for an office for the sale of a patent that would soon become very popular with sea-going people.

When questioned about the patient, he said he would not then explain it, but would have some things on hand for exhibition in the course of ten days or two weeks.

The dead man was not the one who had taken the room, however, and how and when he had got access to the apartment no one knew.

There was an old-fashioned fire-place in the room, and some paper ashes in this attracted the attention of a detective, who happened to be no other than my humble self.

In turning over these ashes, I discovered two or three little bits of paper not entirely consumed, and they had these words written on them though now barely distinguishable:

found her and locked private room meet you station G.

Now, after reading these disjointed sentences, I began to study and ponder them.

Might this not be a portion of a message sent to the dead man, to lure him to the city for the purpose of putting him out of the way?

But for what motive?

Ah, that indeed I could not know—that was something to be found out after a serious investigation, in case one should be made.

I examined the charred paper as well as I could, and reached the conclusion that what I had read was a part of a telegram which had been sent by somebody from London, and received by somebody at a distance, and that either the sender or receiver intended to destroy it.

"Pardon me, sir, if I seem too inquisitive," said I; "but I have a reason beyond mere curiosity for all the questions I ask, and some time, if not just at this moment, you shall know all. Could you tell me if he is on good terms with his wife?"

"About thirty-five."

"And his daughter?"

"About thirteen."

"Is Mr. Granger at home?"

"I can not say. I have not seen him for more than a week."

"Is his daughter at home?"

"I think not. I think she is away at boarding school."

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"Is Mr. Granger at home?"

"I can not say. I have not seen him for more than a week."

"Is his daughter at home?"

"I think not. I think she is away at boarding school."

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The Republican.

APRIL 26, 1884.

The cold wave will perhaps nip the booms of several nascent Presidents.

Dr. Tanner is still lecturing. He evidently wants to destroy the ap-petite of the country-at-large.

The first Democratic delegates appointed in New York come from Lockport and are "flower men." Is it a straw?

House servants in Mexico receive from \$2 to \$3.50 per month. They do not board in the family they serve, but buy their meals and eat them in their own quarters.

The New York World on Sun-day illustrated the noses of New York's leading citizens and analyzed the characteristic indicated in very racy style.

Pensions make nearly one-fourth of the aggregate annual expenditures of the Government, averaging about \$70,000,000 a year, and yet the cry of rogues—not genuine veterans of the great war—is "more, more!"

The town of DeZrono, in Canada, a large lumbering center, is now illuminated with gas made from sawdust. The light obtained is perfectly satisfactory. The discovery is important from the fact that the sawdust has heretofore been waste matter.

Cornelison, the lawyer who cow-did a Kentucky Judge recently, is out in a long personal explanation, the amount of which is that the Judge did not treat him as a gentleman. The public has already decided that the Judge had good reason for not so doing.

The New York Herald makes a careful count of the delegates so far appointed to the Republican National Convention, and concludes with the following aggregates: Arthur, 217; Blaine, 34; Logan, 46; Edmunds, 5; Sherman, 9; Gresham, 1; Gen. Sherman, 2; Unknown, 12.

On a recent Sunday evening a Waterbury minister astonished his congregation when the fire alarm rang by saying he "hoped the gentlemen would not disturb the meeting by going to the fire, as there would be a greater fire sometime which they would want to get away from."

In the current fortnightly Mr. W. J. Corbet, M. P., answers the question, "Is insanity on the increase?" in the affirmative on the evidence of 43,000 new witnesses, a new expenditure of £7,000,000 for asylums, and an increased annual cost of over £1,500,000 for maintenance in a few years."

From an interview in the World: Mr. Hendricks was subsequently seen by a reporter, and in answer to a question as to Mr. Tilden's health, he replied: "Mr. Tilden, as far as I can see, has not changed very much, though, of course, he is not a very strong man. He looks to me about the same as he ever did."

A racy story is told of an old lady who refused to be comforted by her pastor's assurance that when he left her she would have a better pastor as his successor. "Nanana," she said, "I have seen fourteen changes in the ministry since I have attended the kirk, and every ane has been waur than another."

Mr. Blaine has buried the hatchet that hung suspended between himself and Gen. Grant. The latter was visited by Mr. Blaine in Washington the other day and the two talked in a friendly way for more than an hour. Gen. Beale played the part of peacemaker and it is said that no political subject was discussed.

The wife of Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington Post, with her child, died Sunday morning. Mrs. Hutchins was until about a year ago, Miss Sarita Brady, a most popular and entertaining newspaper writer from the Capital. She was very accomplished and the centre of a large coterie of admiring friends, and her death has thrown a gloom over the entire circle.

A few years ago capital punishment was abolished in one of the cantons of Switzerland. Now it has been found necessary to reintroduce it on account of the increase in the number of murders. It is said that the man who is sentenced to imprisonment for life rarely is imprisoned more than ten years before he is pardoned, and this punishment is not sufficiently terrible to a murderer to deter him from crime.

One of the few men who ever over-reached a gas company has just been arrested in Peoria, Ill. Having purchased a building with its gas fixture and removed it to a lot formerly occupied by residence in which gas had been used, he connected the main with his own fixtures, upon which he fitted metal kerosene lamps. The gas flame rose through the oil burners and the deception was so complete that employees of the company whose suspicions had been aroused by a local detective, twice reported that it was all right. The detective persevered, however, and finally uncovered the fraud.

We were up in Cleburne county the other day and learned that several parties there had received letters from Hon. L. W. G., in which he professes to be for Cleburne's man for the Senate. Look at his consistency. He is spreading it all over Calhoun. He says that Cleburne has not a man fit to be State Senator. "Don't you see how he is trying to be pig and puppy both? If Cleburne fails to present a man for the Senate, the Hon. L. W. G. thinks he can control Cleburne by saying, "I was for your man." If it is left to the people of Calhoun, they are going to make a change. They are tired of the concentrated essence of consummate duplicity.

A VOTER.—The first Democratic delegates appointed in New York come from Lockport and are "flower men." Is it a straw?

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Mr. N. talked about the public bridge, we believe, and yet Anniston is the first place to furnish a bridge that has drowned a man since the organization of the country.

Since parson McHan is fond of biography, we may treat him some day to a chapter recounting the sublime courage and heroic devotion of a civilized (?) and christian (?) parent, as displayed at Winchester.

Many people in the county believe that a certain candidate for the Legislature is having a great deal to do with the slanderous letters, dated at Rabbit Town, and which have been printed in the Oxford News. If this becomes known fact he will lose the few votes he would otherwise have received. We hope, for the honor of the county, that such may prove not to be a fact.

And did the bold, bad candidate talk about the little tootsy-wootsy to its papa? That was wrong in the bold, bad candidate, and the little tootsy-wootsy ought not to ask him to help him any more.

We beg pardon of our readers for indulging in epithet this week toward the pack of hounds who are howling at our heels because we stand up for the place of our birth and the people among whom we live. We do not reprint what they say, and deny the truth of their statements, because they are a mere relash of old campaign slanders which were fully met and disproved in the last senatorial race, to the satisfaction of the people, as the result of the election proved. They are resurrected now with the hope that they will impair to some extent our influence, so far as it extends, to prevent the designs of certain parties—some for pay, some for office, some for profit, all for plunder. The task of dealing with the dirty slanders is disagreeable enough, but it is necessary to kick even a dog sometimes.

A STRAW.

JENKINS, ALA., April 21, '84.

En. REPUBLICAN.—As Saturday was the day for the tax assessor to be at our place (Rabbit Town beat) quite a number of our people assembled then to give in taxes, and politics were discussed freely. Even the great freshet sank into oblivion when the removal of the court house was mentioned. The great wonder was who wrote that letter from Rabbit Town to the News. All who expressed themselves said they would vote for the court house to stay at Jacksonville as long as one brick was on another in her walls. One, and but one man said he would vote for it to go to Anniston, because that ring was not nominate him for Commissioner a few years back. Some of the old men said they had known W. W. Whiteside from his cradle up and looked upon him as being a man of integrity, but could not support him on his removal platform. Mr. N. will find that the people of Rabbit Town beat will not be too sick to go to the polls in August and vote for Capt. Wm. H. Barnes.

The damage by the freshet cannot be estimated. The land in some places is washed so badly it will be impossible to cultivate them. J. C. Watson lost his flock of sheep by having them in a lot near the creek.

The child of Jerry Carr, colored, was drowned in Choccolocco, Sunday morning by falling from a foot log.

A CARD.

To the Citizens of Calhoun County: During the deplorable contention and strife now prevailing in our county over the court house issue, and while artful appeals to sectionalism, passion and prejudice are being made—probably by those those hoping to reap some benefit or gratification from the political turmoil—the cool, deliberate patriotic citizens are doubtless perplexed. Those who regard both the present and the future welfare of the entire county of more importance than the promotion of any individual, or the enhancement of any local interest, and who sincerely detect the backbiting and vituperative incident to this lamentable state of affairs, are becoming disgusted. But for a sense of duty, they would gladly give over the entire management to public tricksters. That consciousness of duty, however, forbids such a stupid policy, and such citizens—though possibly in the minority—must exert their quiet but determined efforts in favor of truth, justice and the general good. Permit me just here to say that while politics should by all means be kept out of religion, the more genuine religion we can get into politics the better for the country. In this connection allow me to further state that without having "numbered the people" to ascertain the popularity of such a measure, the writer hereof unreservedly "commits" himself in favor of legislation providing for and securing a better observance of the Sabbath, believing that the favor of the Ruler of the Universe, who instituted the observance of the seventh day, is infinitely more to be desired than all court houses and jails and believing that the desecration of the Lord's day upon railways, and at public works incurs His displeasure, for which no material prosperity can compensate. Now if any competitor for the position of Representative of this county will heartily espouse this cause (not needing the probable epithets "fanatic," "Puritan," etc.) your humble servant will cheerfully withdraw from the contest for this responsible office—this constituting the prime actuating motive in his asking the support of a free, enlightened people, even though (as subsequently developed) a competitor of a venerable superior!

Trusting that this matter of vital interest will receive the consideration due by candidates for the Legislature, and voters—upon whom the responsibility really rests—throughout the entire nation, I leave this matter to the reflection of those who reflect, and the objections of those who object. Principles, not men, should be our motto.

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. H. HALL.

Sam Hinkeson, the Negro Outlaw,
Montgomery Advertiser.

San Hinkeson, a negro residing
near Locapoka, over in Chambers
county, Alabama, had a quarrel
with his wife on Saturday last.
He struck her first, beat her after-
wards, but not yet satisfied knocked
her down and stamped her with his
feet until she was senseless
and being *entreated* was delivered
of two children. The poor mother,
however, it is reported did not live
to deliver the children long, but died
soon of the injuries she received
at the hands of a brutal husband—
who soon after the deed was com-
mitted left his wife in a dying and
helpless condition. He then went
to a Mr. Smith's house near by,
sent the children away to buy
some tobacco for him, and entered
Smith's house, whom he knew
to be absent. He then assaulted
his young wife, almost strangled
her, and while in the act of perpetrating
an unmentionable assault upon her,
was only prevented from further
fiendish outrage by the reported
approach of the lady's husband,
who in his wild outcry for
help succeeded in scaring him off.
No sooner was his hellish deed
made public than the whole country
was aroused and mounted men,
determined to catch him and inflict
summary punishment, started
in pursuit. He was chased all the
way from Chambers into Lee and
Macon counties, shot at and hit in
four different times and places, and
has been fleeing since Sunday,
wounded as he was, from his pur-
suers. The telegraph was freely
used to apprehend the negro fiend,
and his track marked, but while he
still evaded them, two brave
young men from Montgomery
county, Eugene Zimmerman and
Charles Lucas, mounted their
horses Monday night and determined
to catch the outlaw. They spied him
in the night near Mt. Meigs, sixteen miles east of Mont-
gomery. He ran, but was soon
overtaken and unwillingly surren-
dered to Zimmerman and Lucas,
whom he begged not to take him
back to Chambers county, or to
Cleett's Station, where the pur-
suers were, but to carry him to Mont-
gomery jail. They delivered him
safely into the Montgomery jail at
noon yesterday. Drs. Woods, Simp-
son and Hill examined and dressed
his wounds. He was shot in the
neck with a shot gun and that
wound may prove fatal. He was
also hit in several other places
down the legs. He cannot speak
at all, only whispers, the throat being
severed by a ball. He is ex-
tremely exhausted from the long
chase and wounds. In fact he can
not articulate, but motions by
signs. The negro is twenty-four
years old, black, desperate looking,
over six feet high. Sheriff Bellin-
ger has telegraphed to the sheriff
of Chambers county, notifying him
of Sam Hinkeson's capture and
lodgment in jail here. There were
conflicting reports last night, some
asserting that the fiend actually
succeeded in outraging Mrs. Smith.
Others say the negro's wife was
prematurely delivered of twins,
and that she was not dead, but
hopelessly sick.

April 18-19.

No. 2 Mobile Block.

Next door to Lindsey's Furniture House.

A. LESSER & CO.,

Anniston, Ala.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing
between the undersigned, under the
firm name of McCormick & Co., or
McCormick & Acker, doing a general
merchandise business in Jacksonville,
was dissolved by mutual consent the
8th day of April 1884. J. D. McCormick
has the books of the firm and is to
pay all debts and collect all dues of
the firm. E. Z. ACKER, J. D. MCCORMICK.

April 18-19.

HOME MADE BUGGIES.

Call and see my prices, way down
below anything you ever saw, for
any quality. Built for hard work in
our rough country.

M. L. PALMER,
Rome, Ga.

April 18-19.

14 VOLATILES FOR \$2.75.

In one quartet vol., cloth. Each work
complete.

(1) Standard Works. (2) C. C. Collier's
"Lectures on the English Language."
(3) Mrs. Anna Kingsford's "Woman
Goddess." (4) Mrs. Anna Kingsford's
"Lectures on the English Language."
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The Republican.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce W. W. Whiteside as a candidate for Representative to be elected at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Wm. H. Hanna as a candidate for Representative.

We are authorized to announce H. J. Dean as a candidate for Representative.

We are authorized to announce Jno. H. Hall as a candidate for the Legislature.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce D. H. Alderholz as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce John A. Cobb as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce W. J. Scott as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Minus W. Woodruff, as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce J. A. Landers as a candidate for Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit the votes of the citizens of Calhoun County for the office of Sheriff of this County at the ensuing election.

FRANK M. GARDNER

We are authorized to announce Andrew J. Farmer as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce W. H. Cooper as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce A. M. Morgan as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce J. D. Pruitt as a candidate for Sheriff.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce F. M. Treadaway as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Henry F. Montgomery as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Col. J. M. Sheld as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Wm. P. Downing as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce William A. Driskill as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce D. Z. Gordlett as a candidate for Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce D. C. Savage as a candidate for Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce J. R. Kirby, as a candidate for Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce Washington Dickie as a candidate for Tax Collector.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce J. J. Skelton as a candidate for County Treasurer.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce J. C. Watson as a candidate for County Commissioner.

ED. REPUBLICAN—The friends of W. G. Duke, in Beat 6, request that you announce his name as candidate for County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce J. D. Dillard as a candidate for County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce S. D. McClelen as a candidate for County Commissioner.

The friends of Wm. E. Melon Jr., of Beat No. 17 request us to announce his name as a candidate for Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce M. E. Ezelle for County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce R. C. Usry as a candidate for County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce M. A. Hollingsworth as a candidate for County Commissioner.

We note many familiar faces among the preachers in attendance at Conference here this week. We shall give a list of delegates in our next.

Most of the mills in the county damaged by the late flood, are again in condition for grinding. Mr. Elbert Morris' mill which was totally destroyed, will, we presume be replaced as soon as possible.

Mr. J. H. Wright, formerly of this place, but who has been living in Texas for many years is back in this country with his family on a visit to friends and relatives. He will remain two weeks or more.

We direct attention to the change in the card of Messrs Bishop & Stevenson, by the addition of the name of Mr. E. H. Hanna. Mr. Hanna has been in this partnership for some time, but through oversight, the advertisement has not been changed.

Mr. Hall of Cross Plains is announced this week in the Republican as a candidate for the Legislature. We think it due Mr. Hall to state to our readers that he has been a candidate for the Legislature since the first announcements were made, he having announced in his local paper, the Post.

Some of our young men who are musicians are going to get up an elegant string band, and to raise money for the purpose will give an entertainment some time in May, of which future notice will be given. We hope they will be encouraged. The entertainment they propose will be nicely worth the admission fee.

Mr. Marion Whiteside was in Jacksonville Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning and reports that he was considerably injured by the flood. His flouring mill is now running, but his saw mill &c., was almost totally wrecked. He is, however, as cheerful as usual, and seems in no wise disheartened over his losses.

Mr. R. P. Brindley, formerly editor of the Wills Valley Post, called on us Friday. He is attending the District Conference.

A. Lesser & Co., of Anniston, come before our readers this week in a new advertisement. They are ever presenting fresh inducements to customers. Owing to the present stagnation of business, they have decided to reduce prices, and they will in every instance do what they promise.

While the flood damaged the mill of Mr. Isaac Morris near Jacksonville several hundred dollars, it improved his pond to nearly the same extent. In the course of years the pond had filled until the water supply was difficult. The pond was greatly enlarged by the flood and is now as deep as eight feet in some places where before it was very shallow.

In less than three years we predict that immense iron furnaces will go up at Cross Plains, and at a point in Choctawhatchie Valley on the Ga. Pacific, and west of here on the E. & W. Road, and at a point between here and Gadsden, if the railroad between here and Gadsden is built, and at this place. In five years the population of Calhoun will be almost if not quite doubled.

Picnic and Tournament.

The young men of Jacksonville and Germania will have a picnic and tournament at Sulphur Springs the 1st day of May, and a most interesting programme has been decided upon. At the conclusion of the sport of the day, the most beautiful young lady on the ground will be crowned queen of May, and one or more fine prizes will be distributed among the victors at the tourney.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Morrisville Mutterings.

The late frost damaged the fruit considerably in this section of the country but it was much worse in some places than others.

Monday morning a severe hail storm passed over this settlement. Some of the hail stones measured two inches in diameter and made an awful destruction in gardens among the early planted peas and other vegetables. Monday night there fell a perfect deluge of water. The oldest citizens say that it was the heaviest rain that has ever fallen here since they have been in the country and it would be useless to try to make anything like a correct estimate of the damages done. Cane creek, at Morrisville, was seven feet higher than it ever has been before. It washed away the bridge just below Major Francis' mill. There are thousands of pamphlets of fence clean gone and farmers will be obliged to split rails and enclose their lands before they can plant much, but every body nearly are cheerful and seem to be glad that the case is no worse than it is.

There is some sickness in our neighborhood at this time.

Hebron Hash.

Since writing our last the E. & W. railroad company have painted their depot at this place, which aids very much to the appearance of town.

Mr. James Blair, of Masingale, Ala., was in town last Saturday and Sunday and was the guest of Capt. J. P. Gore.

The post office at this place, Hebron, Ala., was opened March the 21st, with our young friend Mr. R. F. Loyd for Post Master, and the way he handles the mail would do credit to any postal clerk.

Miss Fannie Archer arrived from Broken Arrow last Saturday where she has been studying telegraphy under the Messrs. Peacock. She informs us that she will soon be competent to take charge of an office. We trust that she may, as she is a young lady of fine business qualities and will no doubt make the finest operator on the line.

We were pleased to meet Miss Nannie Gray, of Grayton, Ala., in our village last Saturday. We trust it will be convenient for her to come up often, as she cheered up the spirits of our boys at least a hundred per cent.

Mr. J. R. Loyd is having several new plank fences constructed around his plantation at this place which greatly enhances its appearance.

In order to accommodate their large and increasing trade, Messrs. J. P. Gore & Co., are having them a large and commodious warehouse built in addition to their store and Mr. Lawson Nealy with his force of hands are rapidly bringing it to completion.

Messrs. E. W. Powers and W. A. Smith went out fishing last week, but judging from their return they met with poor luck.

Rev. J. T. Wilkins, one of the Peeks Hill local reporters, was on our streets last Tuesday looking as sprightly and gay as any boy of "ten."

Hebron Dots.

Health of the people in this community very good at present. Farmers are straining every nerve to get their lands prepared

See new announcement for Commissioner this week.

Frost Thursday night, but no damage of consequence was done.

Jacob, the butcher, is killing some very fine beavers now. He will buy none but the very best.

Mr. John Floyd Smith, of the Southern part of the county, to trade here. All we ask now is a Sabbath school, and then we can pass off Sunday in something that is profitable.

Jacksonville is not opposed to a reduction of the constitutional area and the formation of new counties. She does not wish to deny to other communities the privilege she enjoys, under the favor of the people. She does protest against being destroyed for the further enrichment of a rapacious monopoly.

Notices have been posted in Beat 8 for a meeting of the Democratic voters of the beat Saturday the 3rd day of May. Mr. John M. Patterson and other influential gentlemen of the beat have requested us to give this additional notice. They will be at Green's school house on the day named and hope to see a full attendance of voters there on that day.

He is contemplating building his parsonage at this point on the Ochotocie circuit, and we are in hopes he will decide in favor of Peeks Hill, and we have no doubt but the people in and around Peeks Hill will help him both with their influence and money and especially with their money. Grayton will have to bid up if she gets the Parsonage. She will have to loose her purse strings.

We still have the mad dog excitement up in this community. Mr. David Rooks killed his dog last Monday which had gone mad.

There was only about 20 killed down in the neighborhood of Mr. Stargent Griffin's last week. The canine family is decreasing very rapidly down in this part of the country.

Mr. A. M. McCarty had a little son bitten one day last week by a mad dog; and a little negro living at Mr. John Cunningham's was bitten the same day, and also a negro woman living near Mr. Stargent Griffin's.

Tell the children to cut out and save the comic silhouette pictures as they appear from issue to issue. They will be pleased with the collection.

This space is owned by BLACKWELL'S BULL.

of course between the various saloons appearing on the label of every genuine package Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco. Every dealer keeps this, the best Smoking Tobacco made. None genuine without trademark of the Bull.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.

WASHINGTON, April 24th, 1884.
The flood gates of oratory are opened now and Tariff! Tariff! will be the burden of Congress for some weeks to come. Employees of the Government Printing Office will have a busy spring for whole tons of talk are waiting to be cast upon the country. More than ninety Representatives have already placed their names on the list of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole for recognition to make speeches on the Tariff bill. As to the programme of the contest, its progress will probably be interrupted from time to time to admit of speedy action on two or three of the uncontested appropriation bills. With these exceptions the general debate will be continued on each legislative day, and it will be at least a month before the bill can be taken up under the five minutes rule. The leading opponents of the measure say they will offer no obstruction to full general discussion. When the time approached for calling up the bill all the prominent Members on both sides appeared on the floor of the House ready for the fray. A little crowd of Democratic protectionists gathered around Mr. Randall, who kept his seat during the proceedings, and took no part save to vote. Chairman Morrison moved around on the Democratic side of the aisle and in the cloak rooms, and did not sit down until time for action. As soon as the question "Shall the bill be considered?" was decided in the affirmative, he opened the debate with a carefully prepared argument and was followed by Messrs Kelly and Mills in opposition.

Although there is no tariff bill pending in the Senate that body caught the spirit of the lower House and put aside its legitimate business in order to let Senator Morrill make an alleged tariff speech in reply to recent criticisms made on his course with the Tariff by Senator Beck. The Vermont Senator's effort was really a lively campaign speech, to which the Senator from Kentucky replied briefly, but effectively, saying there was not even a remote connection between the gentleman's subject and argument. After this episode the Senate resumed the slow tenor of its way with the bill for a Uniform System of Bankruptcy." Senators George, Hoar, Wilson, Pike, Ingalls, Garrison, Garland, and Call, offered amendments most of which were agreed to, and it was decided among other things that persons whose debt exceed three hundred dollars may apply for voluntary bankruptcy.

There being no other tribunal to hear and decide the cases of small claimants, Congress is expending about two thousand dollars of valuable time, and some dollars worth of printing, in the passage of a bill to furnish a sergeant of the United States infantry with fifteen dollars worth of clothing in lieu of apparel he lost in a hospital fire ten years ago.

The National Academy of Sciences is now holding its annual session here at the National Museum and many distinguished scientists are in attendance. The reading of various papers on such subjects, for instance as "The Sufficiency of Terrestrial Rotation to Deflect River Courses" followed occasionally by strictly subject matter questions addressed to the essayists, are proceeded with in such a manner as to remind the casual spectator of a college class studying up in double quick time for an examination.

At a meeting yesterday of the House committee on Law respecting the election of President and Vice-President, a proposition to limit twelve months the time during which a Cabinet officer may perform the duties of President was acted on favorably. It provides that if the duties of the Presidency fall upon a member of the Cabinet more than twelve months before the next ensuing Presidential election he shall issue a proclamation for a special session. Mr. Eaton was directed to report the proposition to the House as an amendment to the Senate bill providing for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President.

Foreigners Rioting in Pennsylvania.

SHERANDOAH, April 21.—A fight between Hungarians, Poles and other nationalities, in which several hundred persons took part, occurred yesterday evening near the Borough limits. Revolvers were freely used and one Hungarian was shot in the leg. The prompt action of the police prevented more serious riot. Several rioters were arrested.

Tan Bark! Tan Bark!!

WANTED 500 CORDS OF TAN BARK AT THE

Germania Tannery.

Mountain, Black and Red Oak, for which the highest market price will be paid

In Cash.

Germany, Ala., March 29.

TAILOR SHOP.

The undersigned has located in Jacksonville, and opened a tailoring establishment, and will make, clean and repair men's clothing, Coats, vests and pants cut by latest fashion plates. For the present will take work at his residence opposite Baptist church.

March 29th D. C. HYATT.

Publication for Pardon.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of Alabama to pardon Charley Jackson, colored, who was convicted of carrying concealed pistol in the County Court of Calhoun county, March 1884, the evidence going to show that he did not intentionally violate the law.

H. L. STEVENS, Attorney.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY. THE NEW SHORT LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND EAST, AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST— THROUGH SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Feb. 17th, 1884.

WESTWARD	No. 1. N. Orleans Express Daily	No. 9. Accommodation
Lv. Atlanta Arr. Birmingham Villa Rica Oxford Amistown	7:30 a.m. 9:11 a.m. 11:44 a.m. 11:51 a.m.	5:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 1:10 p.m. 1:15 p.m.
Arr. Birn.	2:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.

EASTWARD	No. 2. N. Orleans Express Daily	No. 10. Accommodation
Lv. Birmingham Mobile, Mo. Mobile, Ga. Villa Rica Oxford Amistown Whitehill St.	8:30 p.m. 11:45 a.m. 11:45 a.m. 11:45 a.m. 11:45 a.m. 11:45 a.m.	
Arr. Birn.	12:25 p.m.	

CONNECTIONS:

At Atlanta with diverging lines for all points North and East, and all points in Georgia and Florida. At Amistown with the and Southwest. At Birmingham with A. G. S. R. and N. R. R. to meet North, West and South.

Purchase your tickets via the Short Line, or through agents at all points in Georgia and Florida. At Amistown with the and Southwest. At Birmingham with A. G. S. R. and N. R. R. to meet North, West and South.

NOTICE NO. 2937.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 7th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, for land situated in the State of Alabama, in the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on March 1st, viz.: William P. Reeves, Home of the for the E. & S. E.; See D. T. L. S. S. E. East.

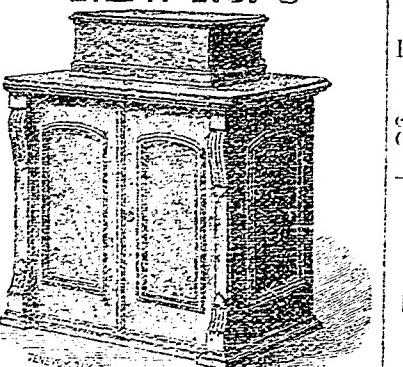
He names the following witnesses to prove his claims, residing upon the land in question, viz.: Wm. W. Bonds, Amistown, Ala.; Wm. F. Wells, John Miller, Linnell Young, of Weavers Station, Thomas J. Scott, Register.

Agents Wanted.

Send for price list and terms.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW No. 8



WHEELER & WILSON

NEW No. 8

SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having bought the Hammond Livery Stable of Mr. Wilson, however, turned over his business and will be glad to sell.

We expect to keep Vehicles, Horses and Mules for sale, and are prepared to guarantee them.

Horses boarded for rates. Give us your passage and we will give you satisfaction.

MARTIN & WIGGINS.

March 29th

A. L. Woodard, Precinct No. 13, one house and lot in Oxford, tax 1884. Tax and costs \$10.69.

Mrs. L. McMeekin, Precinct No. 16, One third of fractions 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 137 acres. Tax of 1884. Tax and costs \$14.89.

Owner unknown, Precinct No. 2, NE 1/4 SE 1/4 and NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, 16th Precinct, Tax for ten years up to and including 1884. Tax and costs \$18.16.

D. Z. GOODLET, Tax Collector.

April 10th

TAX SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lands and lots were deeded by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 14th day of April, 1884, it being the 1st Monday and a regular term of said court, to satisfy for the taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1883, and sold lots will be sold Monday the 5th day of May 1884, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., to satisfy said tax and costs:

Henry Burroughs, Precinct No. 7, W. & N. E. 1/4, See T. 10, R. 7, 80 ac. Tax for 1882 and 1883. Tax and costs \$13.42.

John Coffey, Precinct No. 12, One house and lot in Davierville, bounded on the west by Mrs. Tomlin, on the east by J. P. Davis, on the south by the public road and on the north by the school house lot. Tax of 1884. Tax and costs \$13.60.

A. L. Woodard, Precinct No. 13, one house and lot in Oxford, tax 1884. Tax and costs \$10.69.

Mrs. L. McMeekin, Precinct No. 16, One third of fractions 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 137 acres. Tax of 1884. Tax and costs \$14.89.

Owner unknown, Precinct No. 2, NE 1/4 SE 1/4 and NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, 16th Precinct, Tax for ten years up to and including 1884. Tax and costs \$18.16.

D. Z. GOODLET, Tax Collector.

April 10th

TAX SALE.

The undersigned having bought the

Fine Mill for Sale.

The undersigned will sell the fine Mill of L. G. Morris, in mill street, Jacksonville, and formerly belonging to Francis & Stevenson, at a bargain, the owner's health having failed him, and he being unable to give the mill the attention it deserves. Connected with the mill is a fine farm of acres. The mill will be sold with or without farm. Address

STEVENS & GRANT,
Jacksonville, Ala.

March 29th

White Plains Academy.

Male & Female.

Rev. & Mrs. W. R. KIRK, Principals.

The exercises of this institution will begin Monday the 1st inst. The following are the rates of tuition:

Primary, per month..... \$1.50

Intermediate, " " " 2.50

High School, " " " 3.00

Dr. J. E. CROOK,

OFFERS HIS

Professional Services

to the citizens of Alexandria Valley and surrounding country.

A full line of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines kept constantly on hand at my Drug Store in Alexandria.

Drugs & patent medicines will be made with monthly boarders.

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